

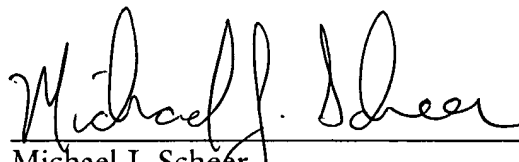
In the Claims:

Please amend claims 1-17, 19, 21-47, 49-51, 53, 55-92, 94-101, 103 and 105-127 pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(1)(i) as set forth in the “clean” version set forth in Appendix A. Entry is respectfully requested. A version with markings to show the changes made pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(1)(ii) is attached hereto as Appendix B.

REMARKS/ARGUMENT

The changes in this preliminary amendment have been made to correct obvious grammatical errors. No new matter has been added.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michael J. Scheer", written over a horizontal line.

Michael J. Scheer
Registration No.: 34,425
DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY, LLP
1177 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10036
Telephone: (212) 835-1400

EO:MJS:mgs



RECEIVED

JUN 24 2002

Technology Center 2600

APPENDIX B

**Version With Markings To Show Changes Made
37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(1)(iii) AND (c)(1)(ii)**



RADIO NETWORK, RELAY NODE, CORE NODE,
RELAY TRANSMISSION METHOD USED IN THE
SAME AND PROGRAM THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a radio network, a relay node, a core node, a relay transmission method used in the same and a program thereof. More particularly, the invention relates to a relay route setting method and a relay transmission method in a cellular system, in which a plurality of nodes are connected
10 by a radio network.

Description of the Related Art

A cell structure in the conventional cellular system is illustrated in Fig. 20. In Fig. 20, the reference numeral 401 denotes a cell[,] and 402 denotes a base station (node). As shown in Fig. 20, a service area is constructed by arranging a plurality of
15 cells [as shown in Fig. 20].

Each node [are] is connected [by] to a wired backbone network 404 through wire lines 403 for transmitting service [signal] signals, such as voice, data and so forth and various control signals. It should be noted that the node and the wired backbone network may be connected by hierarchically providing line concentration [station
20 therebetween] stations there-between.

A terminal station 405 communicates with a node 402 for performing transmission and reception of various signals to be transmitted by a wired backbone network 404 through wire lines 403. In the wired backbone network, not only the radio base station (node), but also [a] server equipment [performing] provide a

management of position information of the terminal station 405, a billing process and so forth [is provided].

In order to [adapt for increasing] increase numbers of subscribers of a cellular system, such as a cellular telephone[,] system, a subscriber fixed wireless access and
5 so forth, the radius of each cell is reduced [to reduce], thus reducing the process load in each node. When the system is constructed with such micro cells, quite a large number of nodes are arranged in order to [certainly] reliably establish the service area.

On the other hand, when a high density data transmission method of multi-value modulation or the like is applied for adapting to a high speed data transmission,
10 the service area to be covered by one node inherently becomes narrow for [certainly] providing reliable quality. Even in such a case, quite a large number of nodes have to be arranged for [certainly] reliably establishing the service area.

Furthermore, although the conventional cellular system has been mainly designed in a quasi-microwave band and microwave band, due to tightness of
15 frequencies, it [has been desired] is desirable to establish the cellular system using submillimeter wave or millimeter wave. When frequency becomes higher, diffraction effect of the radio wave is reduced to make straightening characteristics significant, and it causes difficulty in non line-of-sight communication to inherently narrow the area of service in each node. Namely, even in such a case, the service area has to be
20 [certainly] established with micro cells to install quite a large number of nodes.

When a system is established with a large number of micro cells, it becomes essential to establish a wired network for connecting the node group to the backbone network. However, in order for a connection between [quite] a large number of geographically concentrated nodes and the backbone network, wire line networks have
25 to be extended to every [places to] place, thus inherently [increase] increasing the cost of the overall system. Therefore, there is a method to establish the connection between nodes with wireless communication for relay transmission to expand the service area.

Setting of the relaying method dominates a capacity because capacity of the cellular system is restricted by interference, and tolerance [to] of interference depends upon the setting of the relaying. In a route method that [makes] decreases the number of relay nodes [minimum], the so-called [minimum]"minimum hop [routing] routing"
5 method, throughput or system capacity cannot be always at maximum [as viewed overall] relaying route for lacking of reception power due to the distance between relay nodes and obstacles.

For achieving improvement of throughput and large circuit capacity of the overall system, [setting] a method of setting the relay route becomes important.
10 However, heretofore, there is [not] no relay route setting method specialized for a radio relay transmission type cellular system in a configuration where a core node is arranged with a large number of micro cells[,], and is connected to the wired backbone network [and] thereby solving a problem of interference between the cells which causes problem in the cellular system.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention [has been worked out in view of] addresses the problem set forth above. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a radio network, a relay node, a core node, a relay transmission method used in the same and a program thereof, which can select a route of minimum path loss among entire relay
20 routes, and can set the relay route to resist satisfactorily [resistive against] resist interference.

According to the first aspect of the present invention, a radio network comprises:

- a core node connected to a wired network;
- 25 relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node;

a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data [packet] packets with both of the core node and the relay node, the relay node having a total transmission loss that is optimized to be minimum [at least] between one or the other of [between] relay nodes [includes] included in a relay route of the data packet and
5 between the relay node and the core node [is selected].

According to the second aspect of the present invention, a radio network comprises:

a core node connected to a wired network; relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data
10 packet directed toward the core node;

a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data [packet] packets with both [of] the core node and the relay node, the relay node relaying the up-link data packet to [other] another one of the up-link relay [node] nodes and the core node when the up-link data packet addressed to an own node is received and relaying a
15 down-link data packet to at least one down-link relay node when the down-link data packet address to the own node is received.

According to the third aspect of the present invention, a radio network comprises:

a relay node which forgets all of update metrics corresponding to the route
20 setting packets received in the past and relays a new route setting packet taking the update metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet as new metric, when a sender node identification information contained in the received route setting packet matches a current up-link receiver side relay node.

According to the fourth aspect of the present invention, a radio network
25 comprises:

a core node connected to a wired network;

relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node;

a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, a radio frequency band to be used in relaying to be performed between the core node and the relay node and between the relay nodes and a radio frequency band to be used in access transmission to be performed between
5 the core node and the terminal station and between the relay node and the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than the radio frequency band to be used in the access transmission.

According to the fifth aspect of the present invention, a relay node relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link
10 data packet directed toward the core node, and capable of communication with a terminal station, comprises:

- an antenna for access transmission; an antenna for relaying;
- a radio system for access transmission; and
- a radio system for relaying,

15 a radio frequency band to be used in relaying to be performed between the core node and a radio frequency band to be used in access transmission to be performed between the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than the radio frequency band to be used in the access transmission.

According to the sixth aspect of the present invention, a relay node relaying at
20 least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and capable of communication with a terminal station,

- selecting relay nodes for making a total path loss in a relay route of the data packet minimum from own node to the core node.

25 According to the seventh aspect of the present invention, a relay node relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and capable of communication with a terminal station,

relaying the up-link data packet to other one of up-link relay node and the core node when the up-link data packet addressed to own node is received and relaying a down-link data packet to at least one down-link relay node when the down-link data packet address to the own node is received.

5 According to the eighth aspect of the present invention, a relay node relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and capable of communication with a terminal station,

 a radio frequency band to be used in relaying to be performed between the core
10 node and the relay node and between the relay nodes and a radio frequency band to be used in access transmission to be performed between the core node and the terminal station and between the relay node and the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than the radio frequency band to be used in the access transmission.

15 According to the ninth aspect of the present invention, a core node capable of transmission and reception of data packet with either a relay node perform radio relaying and a terminal station, and connected to a wired network, comprises: an antenna for access transmission;

 an antenna for relaying;
20 a radio system for access transmission;
 a radio system for relaying; and

 a signal distributor connected to a wired backbone network, a radio frequency band to be used in relaying to be performed between the relay node and a radio frequency band to be used in access transmission to be performed between the
25 terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than the radio frequency band to be used in the access transmission.

 According to the tenth aspect of the present invention, a core node connected to a wired network, being relayed at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted

from own node and an up-link data packet directed toward own node, and capable of transmission and reception of data packet with a terminal station, transmits a route setting packet including a metric indicative of an amount providing indicia for selecting a sender identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node
5 information and a receiver side relay node, to the relay node.

According to the eleventh aspect of the present invention, a core node connected to a wired network, being relayed at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from own node and an up-link data packet directed toward own node, and capable of transmission and reception of data packet with a terminal station, a radio
10 frequency band to be used in relaying to be performed between the core node and a radio frequency band to be used in access transmission to be performed between the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than the radio frequency band to be used in the access transmission.

According to the twelfth aspect of the present invention, a relaying method for
15 a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, comprises the step of:

20 selecting the relay node having total path loss to be minimum at least one of between relay nodes includes in a relay route of the data packet and between the relay node and the core node.

According to the thirteenth aspect of the present invention, a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes
25 each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, comprises steps of:

relaying the up-link data packet to other one of up-link relay node and the core node when the up-link data packet addressed to own node is received and relaying a down-link data packet to at least one down-link relay node when the down-link data packet address to the own node is received.

5 According to the fourteenth aspect of the present invention, a relaying method comprises:

 a relay node which forgets all of update metrics corresponding to the route setting packets received in the past and relays a new route setting packet taking the update metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet as net
10 metric, when a sender node identification information contained in the received route setting packet matches a current up-link receiver side relay node.

 According to the fifteenth aspect of the present invention, a relaying method for a system including core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an
15 up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node,

 a radio frequency band to be used in relaying to be performed between the core node and the relay node and between the relay nodes and a radio frequency band to be
20 used in access transmission to be performed between the core node and the terminal station and between the relay node and the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than the radio frequency band to be used in the access transmission.

 According to the sixteenth aspect of the present invention, a relaying method
25 for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station

capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, comprises:

- step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric
- 5 indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay node;
- step of making judgment whether the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of the route setting packet;
- step of recording a node indicated by the sender node identification information contained in the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is
- 10 made that the up-link receiver side information indicates own node;
- step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicate own node, as path loss L_n (n is unique number of a sender node of the route setting packet) between the node transmitting the route setting packet and the own node;
- 15 step of reading the metric $M_{r,n}$ contained in the route setting packet;
- step of calculating and storing an update metric from the path loss L_n and the metric $M_{r,n}$;
- step of comparing the update metric M_n with the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past for making judgment whether the
- 20 update metric M_n is minimum;
- step of setting the update metric M_n to a metric contained in the metric of the route setting packet and registering the node indicated by the sender node identification information of the currently arrived route setting packet as the up-link receiver side relay node when the update metric M_n is judged as minimum; and
- 25 step of transmitting a route setting packet containing the transmission metric M as the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and the up-link receiver side relay node information.

According to the seventeenth aspect of the present invention, a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station
5 capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, comprises:

- step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay node;
- 10 step of making judgment whether the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of the route setting packet;
- step of recording a node indicated by the sender node identification information contained in the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that the up-link receiver side information indicates own node;
- 15 step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicate own node, as path loss L_n (n is unique number of a sender node of the route setting packet) between the node transmitting the route setting packet and the own node;
- step of reading the metric $Mr.n$ contained in the route setting packet;
- 20 step of calculating and storing an update metric from the path loss L_n and the metric $Mr.n$;
- step of making judgment whether the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side relay node information or not;
- 25 step of forgetting all stored update metrics when the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side relay node information;

step of comparing the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and the currently obtained update metric M_n when the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet does not match with the current up-link receiver side relay node information;

5 step of setting the update metric M_n to a metric contained in the metric of the route setting packet and registering the node indicated by the sender node identification information of the currently arrived route setting packet as the up-link receiver side relay node when all of the update metrics are forgotten or when the update metric M_n is judged as minimum; and

10 step of transmitting a route setting packet containing the transmission metric M as the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and the up-link receiver side relay node information.

According to the eighteenth aspect of the present invention, a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes
15 each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, comprises:

 step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node
20 identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay node;

 step of making judgment whether the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of the route setting packet;

 step of recording a node indicated by the sender node identification
25 information contained in the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that the up-link receiver side information indicates own node;

 step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicate own node, as path loss L_n (n is

unique number of a sender node of the route setting packet) between the node transmitting the route setting packet and the own node;

step of reading the metric $Mr.n$ contained in the route setting packet;

5 step of calculating and storing an update metric from the path loss L_n and the metric $Mr.n$;

step of comparing the update metric M_n with the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past for determining a sender node m (m is unique number of node) having minimum metric;

10 step of making judgment whether the sender node m is the same as the current up-link receiver side relay node and $n [o] m$;

step of setting the update metric M_n to a metric contained in the metric of the route setting packet and registering the node indicated by the sender node m as the up-link receiver side relay node when the sender node m is not the same as the current up-link receiver side relay node or $n = m$; and

15 step of transmitting a route setting packet containing the transmission metric M as the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and the up-link receiver side relay node information.

According to the nineteenth aspect of the present invention, a program of a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired
20 network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, the program being executed by a computer for implements the step of:

25 selecting the relay node having total path loss to be minimum at least one of between relay nodes includes in a relay route of the data packet and between the relay node and the core node.

According to the twentieth aspect of the present invention program of a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a
5 terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, the program being executed by a computer for implements the step of:

relaying the up-link data packet to other one of up-link relay node and the core node when the up-link data packet addressed to own node is received and relaying a
10 down-link data packet to at least one down-link relay node when the down-link data packet address to the own node is received.

According to the twenty-first aspect of the present invention, a program of a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted
15 from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, the program being executed by a computer for implements the step of:

step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node
20 identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay node;

step of making judgment whether the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of the route setting packet;

step of recording a node indicated by the sender node identification
25 information contained in the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that the up-link receiver side information indicates own node;

step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicative own node, as path loss L_n (n is

unique number of a sender node of the route setting packet) between the node transmitting the route setting packet and the own node;

step of reading the metric $Mr.n$ contained in the route setting packet;

step of calculating and storing an update metric from the path loss L_n and the
5 metric $Mr.n$;

step of comparing the update metric M_n with the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past for making judgment whether the update metric M_n is minimum;

step of setting the update metric M_n to a metric contained in the metric of the
10 route setting packet and registering the node indicated by the sender node identification information of the currently arrived route setting packet as the up-link receiver side relay node when the update metric M_n is judged as minimum; and

step of transmitting a route setting packet containing the transmission metric M as the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification
15 information of own node and the up-link receiver side relay node information.

According to the twenty-second aspect of the present invention, a program of a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a
20 terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, the program being executed by a computer for implements the step of:

step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric
25 indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay node;

step of making judgment whether the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of the route setting packet;

step of recording a node indicated by the sender node identification information contained in the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that the up-link receiver side information indicates own node;

step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that the up-link receiver
5 side node relay node information does not indicate own node, as path loss L_n (n is unique number of a sender node of the route setting packet) between the node transmitting the route setting packet and the own node;

step of reading the metric $M_{r,n}$ contained in the route setting packet;

step of calculating and storing an update metric from the path loss L_n and the
10 metric $M_{r,n}$;

step of making judgment whether the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side relay node information or not;

step of forgetting all stored update metrics when the sender node identification
15 information contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side relay node information;

step of comparing the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and the currently obtained update metric M_n when the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet does
20 not match with the current up-link receiver side relay node information;

step of setting the update metric M_n to a metric contained in the metric of the route setting packet and registering the node indicated by the sender node identification information of the currently arrived route setting packet as the up-link receiver side relay node when all of the update metrics are forgotten or when the
25 update metric M_n is judged as minimum; and

step of transmitting a route setting packet containing the transmission metric M as the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and the up-link receiver side relay node information.

According to the twenty-third aspect of the present invention, a program of a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a
5 terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of the core node and the relay node, the program being executed by a computer for implements the step of:

step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric
10 indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay node;

step of making judgment whether the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of the route setting packet;

step of recording a node indicated by the sender node identification information contained in the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is
15 made that the up-link receiver side information indicates own node;

step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicative own node, as path loss L_n (n is unique number of a sender node of the route setting packet) between the node transmitting the route setting packet and the own node;

20 step of reading the metric $M_{r,n}$ contained in the route setting packet;

step of calculating and storing an update metric from the path loss L_n and the metric $M_{r,n}$;

step of comparing the update metric M_n with the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past for determining a sender node m (m is
25 unique number of node) having minimum metric;

step of making judgment whether the sender node m is the same as the current up-link receiver side relay node and $n \neq m$;

step of setting the update metric M_n to a metric contained in the metric of the route setting packet and registering the node indicated by the sender node m as the up-link receiver side relay node when the sender node m is not the same as the current up-link receiver side relay node or $n = m$; and

- 5 step of transmitting a route setting packet containing the transmission metric M as the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and the up-link receiver side relay node information.

Namely, the radio network according to the present invention determines the core node among node groups deployed in certain area, connects the core node with
10 the backbone network, and connects the core node with wireless. The nodes other than the core node relays up-link data to the core node or relays the down-link data transmitted from the core node.

By this, upon connecting the node groups with the backbone network, only the core node and the backbone network are connected by wire line to permit reduction of
15 installation cost of the wire line. Also, since connection of the node groups is established by radio, service area can be easily expanded.

The core node broadcasts the relay route setting packet. The relay node measures the [pathpath] path loss between the node transmitted the packet and the own node by reception of the relay route setting packet. At the same time, with making
20 reference to the metric contained in the packet, the receiver side relay station is selected so that the path loss becomes minimum by a sum of the measured path loss and the metric. Here, the metric represents a total path loss from the core node to the node transmitted the relay route setting packet.

Each base station autonomously [perform] performs the foregoing operation.
25 Therefore, receiver side in relay to have the minimum path loss can be selected over the relay route and can establish the relay route resistive against interference which can be a significant problem in the cellular system.

Also, by using the path loss as metric, a stable relay route that is not
[depending] dependent upon interference power and which is variable depending upon
traffic, can be [certainly] reliably established. On the other hand, even when the
frequency band is different, difference of the path loss is considered to be small, in
5 general. Therefore, even when different frequency bands are used in up- and down-
links, an appropriate relay route can be obtained.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood more fully from the detailed
description given hereinafter and from the accompanying drawings of the preferred
10 embodiment of the present invention, which, however, should not be taken to be
limitative to the invention, but are for explanation and understanding only.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic illustration of one embodiment of a cellular system
according to the present invention;

15 Fig. 2 is an illustration showing one example of a structure of a route setting
packet;

Fig. 3 is a flowchart showing one example of a relay route setting process to be
executed in each relay node in one embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing one example of the relay route setting process to
be executed in a core node in one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is an illustration showing one example of a structure of an up-link data
packet;

Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing one example of a transmission process of data
packet in up-link;

25 Fig. 7 is an illustration showing a relay node list;

Fig. 8 is an illustration showing a data structure of a down-link data packet;

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing one example of a down-link relay transmission process in one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing one example of a receiving operation of a terminal station in one embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig. 11 is an illustration showing one example of a relay route in the case where one embodiment of the relay route setting method according to the present invention is employed;

10 Fig. 12 is an illustration for comparing one embodiment of the relay route setting method according to the invention and a minimum hop number relay route setting method;

Fig. 13 is a flowchart showing one example of the relay route setting process to be executed in each relay node in another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a block diagram showing a construction of the node to be used in one and another embodiments of the present invention;

15 Fig. 15 is a block diagram showing a construction of the relay node to be used in one and another embodiments of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a block diagram showing a construction of the core node to be used in one and another embodiments of the present invention;

20 Fig. 17 is a flowchart showing an example of another process in a part of the relay route setting process in one and another embodiments of the present invention;

Fig. 18 is a flowchart showing one example of the relay route setting process to be executed in each relay node in a further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a flowchart showing an example of another process in a part of the relay route setting process in another embodiment of the present invention; and

25 Fig. 20 is an illustration diagrammatically showing the conventional cellular system.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention will be discussed hereinafter in detail in terms of the preferred embodiment of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be obvious, however, to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. [In other instance, well-known structure] Well-known structures are not shown in detail in order to avoid unnecessary obscurity of the present invention.

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic illustration showing one embodiment of a cellular system according to the present invention. In Fig. 1, the reference numeral 107 denotes a terminal station, and reference numeral 108 denotes a cell. A core node 103 and a wired backbone 101 are connected by wire circuit 102. Relay nodes 104 to 106 are connected to the core node 103 by radio relay.

Each of the relay nodes and the core node may be provided with directional antenna. In such case, the directional antenna may be [fixedly set directional, or, in the alternative, may be set directionality adaptively. By installing]set in a fixed direction, or, alternatively, may be set in a plurality of directions adaptively. By installing a directional antenna, interference given to neighboring nodes and the terminal stations can be suppressed, [which realize] thereby realizing high system capacity in the overall system.

Other relay nodes shown in Fig. 1 are also connected to the core node 103 through a radio relay circuit, [similarly] similar to the relay nodes 104 to 106. Setting of a relay route of the radio relay circuit is initiated by a route setting packet broadcasted from the core node 103. Namely, the relay node receiving the route setting packet broadcasted by the core node 103 newly broadcast a route setting packet to other nodes. In response to [those] the broadcasted route setting packet sent by the

relay node, other relay nodes also broadcast the route setting packet. This operation is repeated. Detail of transmission of the route setting packet [will be] is discussed [later] below.

Fig. 2 is an illustration showing one example of a structure of the route setting packet. In Fig. 2, the route setting packet [is consisted of] comprises fields for transmitting respective of a sender node ID (identification information) A02, an up-link receiver side relay node ID A03, a metric A04 and others A01. It should be noted that [order of] the arrangement of the respective elements can be different from [an] the example shown in Fig. 2.

10 The sender node ID A02 indicates an ID number of the node [transmitted] transmitting the route setting packet. The up-link receiver side relay node ID A03 indicates the ID number of an up-link receiver side relay node set by the node broadcasting the route setting packet. In [other] another A01, a control signal, such as a pilot signal or the like, a data signal such as system information and so forth[,] that is
15 necessary for demodulation of the packet[,], are included. The metric A04 indicates the amount of information required for each node to select an up-link receiver side relay node.

Fig. 3 is a flowchart showing one example of a relay route setting process executed in each relay node in one embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 4 is
20 a flowchart showing one example of the relay route setting process to be executed in a core node in one embodiment of the present invention. [Updating] The updating method of the metric A04 [and], the up-link receiver side node selecting procedure and route setting process in the code node 103, depending upon the metric amount, will be discussed with reference to Figs. 1 to 4.

25 At first, transmission of the route setting packet is [initially] performed by the core node 103. The relay route setting packet broadcasted from the core node 103 is received by unspecified relay nodes 104 to 106. Namely, transmission of the route setting packet is performed by broadcasting. At this time, since no up-link receiver

side relay node of the core node 103 is identified, the content of the up-link receiver side node ID A03 may be any arbitrary ID [as arbitrarily set].

The metric contained in the route setting packet broadcasted from the code node 103 is set to zero. A broadcasting interval of the route setting packet may be set
5 for [regularly] regular broadcasting, or, in the alternative, for broadcasting at a random interval or in response to a command from a server (not shown) on the wired backbone network 101.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 check whether the route setting packet arrived or not (step S1 of Fig. 3). If the route setting packet [has] did not [arrived] arrive, the
10 process is returned to step S1. For detection of arrival of the route setting packet in the relay nodes 104 to 106, a carrier sense or the like is used. When arrival of the route setting packet is detected, the relay nodes 104 to 106 [makes] make reference to the up-link receiver side relay node ID contained in the route setting packet for checking whether the up-link receiver side relay node ID matches with the own node ID or not
15 (step S8 of Fig. 3).

When the receiver side relay node ID matches with the own node ID, the relay nodes 104 to 106 record the ID of the node [broadcasted] broadcasting the route setting packet, namely the sender node ID contained in the route setting packet in the relay node list (step S9 of Fig. 3).

20 The relay node list is a table indicating the down-link receiver side node ID number and is constructed as shown in Fig. 7. The relay node list [is used] functions as a receiver side node list upon the down-link data packet relaying which [will be] is discussed [later] below. Each receiver side relay node ID contained in the relay node list can be forgotten (erased) after [elapse of] a given period of time. For instance,
25 when a new relay node is added in the cell, when an existing node is moved or when a new building is constructed in the cell, re-establishment of the relay route becomes necessary. In order to adapt to a re-established relay route, each receiver side relay

node ID contained in the relay node list may be intentionally forgotten after expiration of the given time period.

If a judgment is made that the relay node ID does not match with the own node ID, the relay nodes 104 to 106 [takes] take a path loss [as] that is measured at the
5 timing of judgment, as a path loss L_n (n is specific number of the sender node of the route setting packet) between the node that broadcasted the route setting packet and the own node (step S2 of Fig. 3). Measurement of the path loss is generally performed upon reception of the packet, irrespective of the content. For a measurement of the
10 measurement of the path loss, transmission power of the route setting packet can be fixed. It should be noted that n represents a node number and the node number n is designated by the sender node ID contained in the route setting packet.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 read the metric $M_{r,n}$ contained in the received route setting packet (step S3 of Fig. 3). Here, the metric $M_{r,n}$ represents a total of
15 path loss in the set route. Here, the set route means a route from the sender node of the received route setting packet to the core node.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 set an update metric M_n from the transmission loss L_n measured at step S2 and the metric $[M_{r,n}]$ $M_{r,n}$. Here, the update metric M_n is given as a sum of the path loss L_n and the metric $[M_{r,n}]$ $M_{r,n}$. The relay nodes 104
20 to 106 store the update metric M_n calculated through the foregoing process (step S4 of Fig. 3). It should be noted that, among stored update metric, the update metric maintained for a period of time in excess of a given time period can be forgotten (erased). For instance, when a new relay node is added in the cell, or when a new building is constructed in the cell, re-establishment of the relay route becomes
25 necessary. In order to [adapted to] do this, stored update metrics may be intentionally forgotten after expiration of the given time period.

On the other hand, stored metric is made most recent constantly. Namely, when the update metric for the node n as sender of the route setting packet was stored in the past, the past metric is re-written by the new update metric derived at step S4.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 [compares] compare the update metric Mn and the
5 update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past. If the newly obtained update metric Mn is not minimum (step S5 of Fig. 3), the process is returned to step S1 and route setting packet is not transmitted.

When the currently obtained update metric Mn is at a minimum (step S5 of Fig. 3), the relay nodes 104 to 106 set the metric to be contained in the metric A04 to
10 the update metric Mn, and the node indicated by the sender node ID of the currently arrived route setting packet is registered as the up-link receiver side relay node (step S6 of Fig. 3). Thus, the up-link receiver side relay node is only one in each node.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 [sets] set the metric M [set] as set forth above as metric and transmit the route setting packet [with] including the necessary information
15 [in] respective of other items shown in Fig. 2 (step S7 of Fig. 3).

Upon reception of the route setting packet, the relay nodes 104 to 106 may return an acknowledgement signal for accuracy. Since the route setting packet is the control packet directed to an unspecified node, the relay nodes 104 to 106 may receive the reception response signals from a plurality of nodes after transmission of the route
20 setting packet. When the relay nodes 104 to 106 [does] do not receive any returned reception response signal [at all], re-transmission of the route setting packet is performed.

On the other hand, the relay route setting process to be executed in a core node is different from that disclosed for relay nodes. Initially, the core node 103 checks
25 whether the route setting packet has arrived or not (step S11 of Fig. 4). If the route setting packet has not arrived, the process is returned [top] to step S11. Even in the core node 103, carrier sense or the like is used for detection of arrival of the route setting packet. When the core node 103 detects arrival of the route setting packet, the

up-link receiver side relay node ID contained in the route setting packet is [made reference] referenced to check whether the up-link receiver side node ID matches with the own node ID (step S12 of Fig. 4).

When the up-link receiver side node ID matches with the own node ID, the
5 core node 103 records the node indicated in the ID of the route setting packet transmitted by the other node, namely the sender node ID contained in the route setting packet, identified in the relay node list (step S13 of Fig. 4). The relay node list has the same [function] functionality as [those] that contained in the relay nodes 104 to 106. Namely, the relay node list [is] comprises a table indicating the number ID of the
10 down-link receiver side relay node [and]. The respective receiver side relay node contained in the relay node list can be forgotten (erased) after expiration of a given time period.

Next, relay transmission of the data packet will be discussed. Fig. 5 is an illustration showing one example of the structure of the up-link data packet. In Fig. 5,
15 the up-link receiver side data packet [is consisted of] comprises fields respectively transmitting a receiver side relay node ID B02, a sender side relay node ID B03, a source terminal ID B04, a data B05 and other B01.

In the sender side relay node ID B03, the ID of the relay node that transmitted the up-link data packet or is going to transmit the up-link data packet is set. When the
20 terminal transmits a new up-link data packet, special information indicative of a condition of the new up-link data packet other than the node ID [is] contained in the sender side relay node ID, is transmitted.

In the field [of], other B01, control information, such as a pilot signal for decoding, identification signal identifying up and down-links, ID number of the data
25 packet and so forth is contained. It should be noted that the order of the structural elements shown in Fig. 5 should not be necessarily specific but can be different in any order.

Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing one example of a transmission process of data packet in up-link. Relay transmission method of the data packet in up-links and down-links in one embodiment of the present invention will be discussed with reference to Figs. 5 and 6. [At first, in one] In an embodiment of the present invention, [one] an
5 example of the relay transmission method of the up-link to be executed in each base station [in one embodiment of the present invention will be] is now discussed.

The up-link data packet is transmitted to the code node 103 via the relay nodes 104 to 106. The relay nodes 104 to 106 detect arrival of the up-link data packet (step S21 of Fig. 6). Here, for detection of the data packet, carrier sense or the like is used.
10 Judgment whether the data packet of interest is up-link one or down-link is performed, depending upon the control information contained in the up-link data packet as shown in Fig. 5.

When a plurality of nodes relay the data packet from the same terminal, it is possible that data packets of the same content are received from a plurality of sender
15 nodes by one node. In such case, [demodulating] demodulating may be performed by selecting only the up-link data packet having the highest reception quality, or by combining the received signals by a diversity reception technique.

If arrival of the up-link data packet is not detected, the relay nodes 104 to 106 execute [setp] step S11 again. On the other hand, when arrival of the up-link data
20 packet is detected, the relay nodes 104 to 106 [checks] check whether the arrived up-link data packet is the data pack on relay or the data packet newly transmitted from a terminal 107 (step S22 of Fig. 6).

Here, upon making a judgment [wether] whether the packet is the data packet on relay, the [node] nodes 104 to 106 check the sender side node ID B03 contained in
25 the up-link data packet. For instance, if the sender side relay node ID B03 indicates the ID of the own node, it is judged that the packet is a new up-link data packet.

Here, upon making a judgment [wether] whether the packet [if] is the data packet on relay, the relay [node] nodes 104 to 106 check the sender side node ID B03

contained in the up-link data packet. For instance, if the sender side relay node ID B03 is the ID of the own node, it is judged that the packet is a new up-link data packet.

Here, upon making a judgment of the data packet on relay (other than new up-link data packet), the relay [node] nodes 104 to 106 check the receiver side relay node ID B02 contained in the data packet. If the receiver side relay node ID B02 that is checked is not the ID of the own node (step S23 of Fig. 6), the process returns to step S21.

If the receiver side relay node ID B02 that is checked is the own node ID (step S23 of Fig. 6), the relay node 104 to 106 record the sender side relay node ID B03 in the relay node list (step S24 of Fig. 6). One example of the relay node list is shown in Fig. 7.

The relay node list is used as the receiver side node list upon down-link data packet relaying [as will be] and is discussed [later] below. Each receiver side relay node ID B02 contained in the relay node list can be forgotten after expiration of the given time period. In the node does not [receiving] receive the up-link data packet from the relay node, the relay node list becomes empty.

After recording the sender side relay node ID B03, the relay nodes 104 to 106 relay the data packet to the up-link receiver side relay node set in the relay route setting process set forth above (step S25 of Fig. 6). After relaying, the process returns to step S21.

Upon transmission of the up-link data packet, transmission power of the data packet can be controlled so that the data packet may be received in the relay node or the receiver side relay node with a given reception power or a given reception quality.

On the other hand, when a judgment is made that the arrived up-link data packet is not on relaying but is newly generated from the terminal station 107 (step S22 of Fig. 6), the relay nodes 104 to 106 relay the data packet toward the receiver side relay node (step S25 of Fig. 6). It should be noted that [recoding] recording operation to the relay node list upon the up-link data packet shown in Fig. 6 is also

performed upon the relay route setting packet transmission as set forth above. [For the reason of reduction of] In order to reduce the process load, the recording operation may not be implemented upon the up-link data packet transmission.

5 The relaying of the up-link data packet in the core node is substantially the same as that in the relay node shown in Fig. 6, except for step S25. In the core node, instead of relaying the up-link data packet to the receiver side relay node, the up-link data packet is transmitted to the wired backbone network.

Fig. 8 is an illustration showing a data structure of the down-link data packet. In Fig. 8, the data packet [is consisted of] comprises fields respectively transmitting a
10 receiver side relay node [IS] ID C02, a sender side relay node ID C03, a destination terminal ID C04, a data C05 and other C01.

In the field for the sender side relay node ID C03, the ID of the core node 103 transmitting the down-link data packet or the relay nodes 104 to 106 is set. When a plurality of receiver side relay nodes are present, a plurality of receiver side relay
15 [node] nodes ID C02 are also provided. On the other hand, the receiver side [node] nodes ID C02 can set not only the individual node ID, but also the dedicated ID indicative of all nodes included in the relay node list. In the field for other C01, control information, such as pilot signal for demodulating, the identification signal of up- and down-link and packet ID number and so forth can be contained. It should be
20 noted that the order of the structural element, shown in Fig. 8, should not be specific but can be different.

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing one example of a down-link relay transmission process in one embodiment of the present invention. Discussion will be given for one example of the down-link data packet relaying process in one embodiment of the
25 present invention [will be discussed] with reference to Figs. 8 and 9. It should be noted that the process shown in Fig. 9 is implemented in each relay nodes 104 to 106.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 [monitors] monitor the arrival of the down-link data packet. If no new down-link data packet [newly] arrives (step S31 of Fig. 9), the

process is returned to step S31. Detection of arrival of the down-link data packet is implemented by carrier sense or the like.

When the down-link data packet [newly] arrives (step S31 of Fig. 9), the receiver side relay node contained in the down-link data packet is read. If the receiver
5 side node ID does not match with the own node ID (step S32 of Fig. 9), the process returns to step S31 [not to perform] and the relaying of the reception data packet is not performed.

If the receiver side relay node ID matches with the own node ID (step S32 of Fig. 9), the relay nodes 104 to 106 make reference to the relay node list that is
10 produced upon relaying of the up-link data packet or the relaying of the route setting packet [to select part]. Some of [all of] the nodes contained in the relay node list [to] are set as the receiver side relay node for the data packet (step S33 of Fig. 9).

Upon setting all nodes, particular identification number dedicated therefor is set as the sender ID C04. The relay nodes 104 to 106 relays the data packet after
15 [setting of] the receiver side relay node is set (step S34 of Fig. 9).

Upon transmission of the down-link data packet, transmission power of the data packet can be controlled so that the data packet may be received in the relay node or the receiver side relay node with a given reception power or a given reception quality.

20 Relaying of the down-link data packet in the core node can be the same as the method in the relay node shown in Fig. 9.

[Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing one] One example of [a] receiving operation of [a] the terminal station [107] 10 in one embodiment of the present invention[. One example of receiving operation of the terminal station 10 in one embodiment of the
25 present invention] will be discussed with reference to the flow chart shown in Fig. 10.

The terminal station 107 detects arrival of the down-link data packet by carrier sense or the like [to return], and the process returns to step S41, if arrival of the data packet is not detected (step S41 of Fig. 10). When arrival of the data packet is

detected (step S41 of Fig. 10), the destination terminal ID contained in the down-link data packet shown in Fig. 8 is read out. If the [desitination] destination terminal ID does not match with the own terminal ID (step S42 of Fig. 10), the process returns to step S41.

- 5 If the destination terminal ID matches with the own terminal ID (step S42 of Fig. 10), the terminal station 107 performs a reception process of the data contained in the data packet (step S43 of Fig. 10). Then, process returns to step S41.

 Figs. 11 and 12 are illustrations showing one example of the relay route set by the relay route setting in one embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 11 is an
10 illustration showing one example of a relay route in the case where one embodiment of the relay route setting method according to the present invention is employed. In Fig. 11, a large dot 201 represents the core node, [and] small dots 202, 204, 205 [and so on] represent relay nodes, and 203 denotes relay routes. At the relay node 202, no down-link receiver side relay node is present, [which means] indicating that the relay node
15 list [becomes] is empty in the relay node.

 Fig. 12 is an illustration for comparing one embodiment of the relay route setting method according to the invention and a minimum hop routing method. In Fig. 12, 301 denotes a wired backbone network, 302, 303 and 304 are cells covered by the core nodes, 309 and elliptic areas not identified by reference numeral are nodes
20 covered by nodes other than the core [node] nodes. The reference numerals 310, 311, 312 are wire lines connecting the core nodes and the wired backbone network 301.

 One example of the relay route obtained by the relay route setting method [by] in one embodiment of the present invention is shown as radio relay circuits 307, 305 and 306. On the other hand, for comparison, minimum hop [routihg,] routing, number
25 relaying[,] with minimum number of relay nodes[,] provides the radio relay route shown by reference numeral 308, for example.

 By using the relay route setting method of one embodiment of the present invention, selecting the route to have the minimum path loss in the overall relay route

can be realized. Then, a relay route [strong against] without significant interference can be realized.

On the other hand, in the case of the minimum hop route, shown in Fig. 12, the number of relay stations becomes smaller in comparison with the route setting method
5 in one embodiment of the present invention. However, considering the overall relay route, a total path loss becomes greater than that in one embodiment of the present invention. Therefore, reliability of the overall radio relay route becomes low. In the relaying method in one embodiment of the present invention, the radio relaying route having high reliability can be [certainly] reliably established, which renders higher
10 throughput in comparison with the minimum hop route method.

In the down-link, using a relationship between the sender side relay node and the receiver side relay node formed upon up-link packet relay, the node [served] serving as the sender side relay node in up-link is selected as the receiver side relay node.

15 By using the path loss as the metric, a stable relay route that is independent of interference power, which is variable depending upon amount of traffic, can be [certainly] reliably established. On the other hand, since difference of path loss for different frequency [bands] bands is generally considered to be small, an appropriate relay route can be established, if different frequency bands are used in the up-link and
20 down-link.

Only the core node is connected to the backbone network by wire[, and connection], Connections between [other] another node [group] and the backbone network through the core node is automatically established by radio, [therefor] thereby reducing the installation cost of the wire line [can be reduced]. Also, since the node
25 groups are connected by radio, the service [area] areas can be easily expanded. Furthermore, since each node is not constrained by wire, re-arrangement of a node location can be done easily.

When the terminal moves between the nodes belonging the same core node, it becomes unnecessary to access the mobile control station or the like in the wired backbone network, and thus high speed hand-over becomes possible.

As [can be clear from] demonstrated in the example shown in Fig. 11, when
5 the up-link data packet transmitted by the terminal is received by a plurality of nodes, the same up-link data packet is relayed through a plurality of relay routes. As can be appreciated from the example shown in Fig. 11, [in] by relaying [of] the up-link data packet, the relay routes are inherently coupled together on the way of relaying at a certain node, and a diversity effect can be obtained by either selecting one node having
10 good quality upon receiving the data packet, or by combining the same up-link data packet in the node where the relay routes are coupled.

In the cellular system [premised in] in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a terminated node of the up-link and a start node of the down-link of the relay node are both core [node. Therefore, in comparison with route setting in an
15 adhoc network or the like, memory amount and complexity of the route setting] nodes.

Fig. 13 is a flowchart showing one example of the relay route setting process to be executed in each relay node in another embodiment of the present invention.
[Another] In this embodiment of the present invention [has], a similar construction as the one embodiment of the cellular system of the present invention shown in Fig. 1[,
20 and the] is used. The structure of the route setting packet to be used in the operation thereof is [also] similar to the structure [of one] described in the embodiment of the route setting packet [according to the present invention] as shown in Fig. 2. With reference to Figs. 1, 2 and 13, the updating method of the metric A01 and receiver side relay node selection procedure based on the metric in another embodiment of the
25 present invention [will be] is now discussed.

Transmission of the route setting packet is initially performed by the core node 103. The relay route setting packet transmitted from the core node 103 to the unspecified relay nodes 104 to 106.

The metric contained in the route setting packet transmitted by the core node 103 is set to zero. [Transmission] The transmission interval of the route setting packet is set to be constant, to be random, or is set in response to the command from the server on the wired backbone network.

- 5 At first, the relay nodes 104 to 106 checks whether the route setting packet arrived or not (step S51 of Fig. 13). If the route setting packet does not arrive, the process returns to step S51.

- 10 The relay nodes 104 to 106 [uses] use carrier sense or the like for detection of arrival of the route setting packet. When arrival of the route setting packet is detected (step S51 of fig. 13), the relay node 104 to 106 makes reference to the up-link receiver side relay node ID included in the route setting packet to [make judgment] judge whether the up-link receiver side relay node ID matches with the own node ID [or not](step S60 of Fig. 13).

- 15 When the receiver side relay node ID matches with the own node ID, the relay nodes 104 to 106 record the ID within the route setting packet which the node broadcasted, namely the sender node ID contained in the route setting packet in the relay node list (step S61 of Fig. 3).

- 20 The relay node list is a table indicating the down-link receiver side node index and is constructed as shown in Fig. 7. [The] As noted above, the relay node list is used as a receiver side node list for the down-link data packet [relaying which was discussed befor, and will be discussed later too]. Each receiver side relay node ID contained in the relay node list can be forgotten (erased) after elapse of a given time period. For instance, when a new relay node is added in the cell, when an existing node is moved, or when a new building is constructed in the cell, re-establishment of
- 25 the relay route becomes necessary. In order to adapt to the re-established relay route, each receiver side relay node ID contained in the relay node list may be intentionally forgotten after expiration of the given time period.

If a judgment is made that the relay node ID does not match with the own node ID, the relay nodes 104 to 106 takes a path loss as measured at the timing of judgment, as a path loss L_n (n is the specific number of the sender node of the route setting packet) between the node that broadcasted the route setting packet and the own node (step S62 of Fig. 3). Measurement of the path loss is generally performed upon reception of the packet, irrespective of the content. For measurement of the path loss, reception power of the packet or the like may be used. In order to facilitate measurement of the path loss, transmission power of the route setting packet can be fixed. It should be noted that n represents a node number and the node number n is designated by the sender node ID contained in the route setting packet.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 read the metric $M_{r,n}$ contained in the received route setting packet (step S53 of Fig. 3). Here, the metric $M_{r,n}$ represents total of path loss in the set route. [Here, the] The set route [means] represents a route from the sender node of the received route setting packet to the core node.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 set an update metric M_n from the transmission loss L_n measured at step S52 and the metric $[M_{r,n}]$ $M_{r,n}$. Here, the update metric M_n is given as a sum of the path loss L_n and the metric $[M_{r,n}]$ $M_{r,n}$. The relay nodes 104 to 106 store the update metric M_n calculated through the foregoing process (step S54 of Fig. 3).

After setting the update metric M_n , if the sender node ID contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side node ID of own node (step S55 of Fig. 13), the metric M to be contained in the field of the metric A04 with the update metric M_n and the node indicated by the sender node ID of the currently arrived route setting packet is registered as the receiver side relay node (step S58 of Fig. 13) after forgetting all of the stored update metric (step S56 of Fig. 13). Thus, up-link receiver side node is only at each node.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 [sets] set the metric M set as set forth above as metric and transmit the route setting packet with [including] the necessary information in [respective of] respect to other items shown in Fig. 2 (step S59 of Fig. 13).

On the other hand, when the sender node ID_s contained in the currently
5 received route setting packet_s does not match with the current up-link receiver side relay node ID (step S55 of Fig. 13), the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past is compared with the newly obtained update metric Mn (step S57 of Fig. 13).

If the update metric Mn is minimum, the metric M to be contained in the field
10 of the metric A04 is set with the update metric Mn, and the node indicated by the sender node ID of the currently arrived route setting packet is registered as the up-link receiver side relay node (step S58 of Fig. 13). Thus, the up-link receiver side node is only at each node.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 set the transmission metric M set_s as set forth
15 above_s as metric to transmit the route setting packet [with] containing [necessary] information [in] necessary for each item shown in Fig. 2 (step S59 of Fig. 13). It should be noted that_s if the update metric is minimum, the process returns to step S51.

By forgetting (erasing) the update metric stored in each node and the receiver side relay node ID contained in the relay node list, re-establishment of the relay route
20 becomes possible in case that modification of the relay route becomes necessary due to a variation of the path loss between the nodes and addition or deletion or the like of the relay node.

[On the other hand, in the relay node, concerning the case where]
Alternatively, when the route setting packet that is transmitted from the current up-link
25 receiver side relay node is received, all of stored update metrics corresponding to the past received route setting packets are forgotten[. And transferring] in the relay node. Transferring new update metric information calculated from the metric contained in the route setting packet to the route setting packet as new metric is performed to

promote updating of the route setting. Thus, it becomes possible to adapt for a variation of the path loss in the current relay route.

In the cellular system [premised in] according to another embodiment of the present invention, since the relay node is stationary arranged as an infrastructure, in
5 [comparison] contrast with the [adhoc] ad hoc network[,] in which the moving terminal also serves as relay station, more stable communication can be performed. On the other hand, in the present invention, [since] both [of] the terminated node of the up-link and the start node of the down-link on the relay route are core [node] nodes. Therefore, in comparison with route setting in an [adhoc] ad hoc network or the like,
10 [memory] the amount of memory, and the complexity of the route setting method can be reduced.

By controlling the transmission power of the uplink data packet or the downlink data packet, the [interference] interference to the nodes and the terminal station can be reduced. As a result, the capacity of the whole system can be improved.

15 In the radio network in the present invention, the radio frequency band to be used for relaying packets between the core node and the relay node, and between the relay nodes and the radio frequency band to be used for an access transmission to be performed between the core node and the terminal station or between the relay node and the terminal station, can be the same or different. In a transmission between a
20 semi-stationary arranged core node and a relay node [relative], a relatively high frequency can be used, such as a submillimeter wave, millimeter wave or the like. Because there are relatively large [margin] margins in frequency [resource and] resources, it becomes possible to use radio [wave] waves having straight transmission characteristics. On the other hand, in transmission between the moving terminal
25 station and the core node or between the relay nodes, a relatively low frequency band, such as a microwave band, is used to permit large capacity relaying, and to permit access transmission capable of non line-of-sight communication.

In the embodiment set forth above, it is premised that while a radio wave is used in relaying and [access] accessing transmission, [it is possible to use] infrared light, light or the like can be used in place of the radio wave.

Fig. 14 is a block diagram showing a construction of the node to be used in
5 [one and another embodiments] at least one embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 14, the shown nodes are provided with directional antennas 11 to 1n. The directional antennas 11 to 1n are connected to an antenna controller 1 through signal lines 21 to 2n to permit control of respective directionality by the antenna controller 1. Through the signal lines 21 to 2n, transmission of the transmission and reception
10 signals, and transmission of the control signal instructing the antenna direction are performed.

The antenna controller 1 is connected to a transceiver 2 via a signal line 30 for transmission of the data signal and the control signal therethrough. The antenna controller 1 performs selecting control or combining control of the transmission and
15 reception antenna. [IN] In the transceiver, demodulation of the received data signal, modulation of the transmission signal and so forth are unitarily processed.

In the construction shown in Fig. 14, a plurality of antennas are selected and used for one transceiver 2. However, it is also possible to perform a plurality of [transmission] transmissions simultaneously by using the independent transceiver for
20 each antenna.

As set forth above, by using the directional [antennas] antennas 11 to 1n, it becomes possible to compensate for significant distance attenuation which can be caused [in] by using a high frequency, such as millimeter wave [and] to obtain large gain.

25 Since the present invention is directed to a network adaptively setting routes on the basis of the metrics from peripheral nodes, large gain can be obtained with respect to the node selected as route and can reduce interference for the nodes located nearby, but out of the route, by directing the transmission direction of the directional antennas

11 to 1n toward the node selected as the route. On the other hand, concerning the route setting packet, a non-directional antenna may be used for widely broadcasting to adjacent nodes.

Fig. 15 is a block diagram showing a construction of the relay node to be used in one and another embodiments of the present invention. In Fig. 15, a construction of the relay node 3 is shown in the case where different radio frequency bands are used for access transmission and relaying. In this case, the relay node 3 is provided with an antenna for access 32 and [a] an antenna for relay 31, and a radio system for access 33 and a radio for relay system 34.

10 The radio system for access 33 and the radio system for relay 34 includes modulator and demodulator, encoding and decoding [device] devices and so forth. The radio system for access 33 and the radio system for relay 34 can exchange a signal therebetween. The radio system for relay 34 performs relaying on the basis of the route set by any one of the [one embodiment] embodiments of the invention [and] 15 combined with another embodiment of the invention. It should be noted that, in the route setting portion 36, setting of the route by any one of the one embodiment of the invention and another embodiment of the invention is performed by a program stored in a storage medium 37.

[At first, discussion will be given for a] A manner of transmission of an up-link traffic directed from the terminal station to the wired backbone network is now discussed. The up-link traffic from the terminal station generated in the cell of the own node is received by the access transmission antenna 32[,]. The up-link traffic is processed by the accessing radio system 33 and is input to the radio system for relay 34. The radio system for relay 34 transmits the up-link traffic toward the up-link 25 receiver side relay node using the antenna controller 35 and the antenna for relay 31.

[Next, discussion will be given for] An operation for relaying the packet from the terminal station generated in the cell of [other] another relay node[. Namely,] is now discussed. Included in the following discussion[,] is the operation in the relay

node included in the route to the core node [in the relay node], in which the terminal station that generated the packet belongs [is indicated]. When the packet from the terminal station is to be relayed, [at first,] the up-link data packet is initially received by the antenna for relay 31. The received signal is input to the radio system for relay
5 34. Then, operation as shown in Fig. 6 is performed. When relaying of the packet is decided, the radio system for relay 34 transmits the up-link traffic toward the up-link receiver side relay node using the antenna controller 35 and the antenna for relay 31.

Subsequently, discussion will be given for a manner of transmission of the down-link traffic from the wired backbone network to the terminal station. The down-
10 link traffic is at first received by the antenna for relay 31 and is input to the radio system for relay 34 through the antenna controller 35. The radio system for relay 34 inputs the down-link traffic to the radio system for [access] access 33 when the received down-link traffic is address to the terminal in the cell of the own node, and otherwise, the down-link receiver side relay node is determined on the basis of the destination of
15 the [downlink] down-link packet and transmits the packet through the antenna controller 35 and the antenna for relay 31. The radio system for [access] access 33 is responsive to input of the down-link traffic to transmit the same to the terminal station through the antenna for [access] access 32.

Fig. 16 is a block diagram showing a construction of the core node to be used
20 in one [and another embodiments] embodiment and one other embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 16, there is shown a construction of the core node in the case where different radio frequency bands for access transmission and [relaying] relays are utilized. The core node 4 has similar construction as the relay node 3, but is differentiated from the relay node as connected to the wired backbone network. A
25 signal distributor 46 in the core node 4 is connected to the wired backbone network 40, the radio system for [access] access 43 and the radio system for relay 44, respectively.

The radio system for relay 44 [performing] performs relaying based on the route set by any one of the [one embodiment] embodiments of the invention and

another embodiment of the invention by a route setting portion 48. It should be noted that, in the route setting portion [46] 48, setting of the route by any one of the one embodiment of the invention and another embodiment of the invention is performed by a program stored in a storage medium 49.

5 At first, discussion will be given for a manner of transmission of an up-link traffic directed from the terminal station to the wired backbone network 40. The up-link traffic from the terminal station generated in the cell is received by the access antenna for access 42, [is] processed by the radio system for access 43 and is input to the signal distributor 46. The signal distributor 46 transmits the up-link traffic to the
10 wired backbone network 40.

 Next, discussion will be given for operation for relaying the packet from the terminal station generated in the cell of other relay node. Namely, in the following discussion, operation in the case where the packet from the relay node[,] in which the terminal transmitted the packet belongs, reaches the core node is indicated. When the
15 packet from the terminal station is to be relayed, at first, the up-link data packet is received by the antenna for relay 41. The received signal is input to the relaying radio system 44. When confirmation is made that the received packet is an up-link packet, the packet is transmitted to the wired backbone network through the signal distributor 46.

20 Subsequently, discussion will be given for a manner of transmission of the down-link traffic from the wired backbone network 40 to the terminal station. The down-link traffic is at first input to the signal distributor 46. The signal distributor 46 makes judgment of the input down-link traffic. If the down-link traffic is addressed to the terminal station within the cell of the own node, the traffic is input to the radio
25 system for access 43, and otherwise, is input to the radio system for relay 44. When the down-link traffic is input to the radio system for access 43, the traffic is transmitted to the terminal station through the antenna for access 42. Then the down-

link traffic is input to the radio system for relay 44, the traffic is transmitted to the other relay node [through] through the antenna for relay 41.

In one embodiment of the present invention, upon updating of path loss as metric, new metric is constantly derived by adding the measured transmission loss L_n between the node that transmitted the route setting packet and the own node to the metric $M_{r,n}$ contained in the route setting packet. However, it is also possible to generate the update metric by multiplying the received metric and the measured path loss by a weighting coefficient having a value in a range of 0 to 1. Namely, as weighting coefficient $[t] \alpha$, new update metric is derived by $(M_{r,n}) \times [\alpha] + L_n \times (1 - [t] \alpha)$. With taking the value of $[t] \alpha$ as 0.5, it becomes equivalent to the case where weighting is not provided and is effective for reducing transmission power in the overall system. On the other hand, by setting the value of $[t] \alpha$ as zero, instead of path loss from the core node, only path loss between the immediately adjacent node is considered to be effective for lowering of the transmission power in each node. Thus, by performing weighting upon updating of the metric, characteristics of the route can be varied flexibly.

On the other hand, while one embodiment of the present invention has been discussed using only path loss as metric, it is possible to use two kinds of metrics. Namely, by providing two metrics of the first metric and the second metric, when the first metrics for multiple routes are the same, judgment is made by comparing the second metric for respective routes. For example, the first metric is set a total of hop count and the second metric is set a total of the path loss. Then, hop count as the first metric is the same and minimum, one route having smaller path loss as second metric is taken as up-link side route to transmit new route setting packet and to set the up-link receiver side relay node.

By this, more detailed route setting becomes possible to permit selection of the route having small path loss with restricting increase of delay to be caused by increasing of the hop count to restrict interference.

As set forth above, by using two kinds of metrics, characteristics of the generated route can be defined in detail to make the network close to those expected by a designer.

On the other hand, when two kinds of metrics are used, upon making judgment
5 as the same metric, width is provided for the judgment reference to make the metric falling within a defined range as the same metric. Namely, metrics to be considered as comparable extent are considered as the same to relay on judgment of the second metric. Discussion will be given hereinafter in the case where the path loss is classified into reference per 10 dB (0 to 10 dB, 10 to 20 dB, ...) with taking total of
10 path loss as first metric and total hop count as second metric, for example.

Assuming that three routes, route A, route B and route C respectively having first and second metrics, route A = (81 dB, 3 hops), route B = (85dB, 2 hops) and route C = (103 dB, 2 hops), are present. [At this time, at first] Initially, the first metrics are compared. In the shown case, while magnitudes of the path losses per se
15 are different between the route A and the route B, in view of the reference of 10 dB unit, both [falls] fall within a reference value range of 80 to 90 dB. Therefore, the first metrics in the route A and the route B can be regarded as same. The route C has greater magnitude of path loss than those of the routes A and B even in view of the reference range of 10 dB unit. Therefore, the route C is not selected. Concerning the
20 routes A and B judged to have the same metric, two metrics are compared. Since the route B has smaller hop count, i.e. second metric, the route B is selected as the route.

As set forth, when two metrics are used, by providing width in the reference range upon making judgment of large and small of the metric, two metrics are appropriately used to permit generation of an appropriate route.

25 By combining a method for multiplying weighting coefficient to the metric and a method using two kinds of metrics, the following operation can be considered, for example. Among two kinds of metrics, the hop count is taken as first metric. On the other hand, as second metric, with taking the path loss set forth above is taken as

reference. Upon updating of metric, with taking weighting coefficient $[r_i] \forall$ for hop count as first metric to be $[f] \forall = 0.5$, and 0.5 is constantly added upon updating of metric (since hop count is constantly increased by one, $1 \times 0.5 = 0.5$ is used), and as weighting coefficient $[a_n] \forall$ for path loss as second metric to be $[f] \exists = 0$, the
5 measured path loss per se is used as the update metric.

Namely, in Figs. 3 and 13 showing the relay route setting process, the metric $M_{r, n}$ to be read at step S3 or step S53 represents a total of the hop number from the core node as the first metric and the path loss as second metric. Updating of metric at step S4 or S54 is performed respectively for the first metric and the second metric to
10 obtain the update metric M_n .

[Comparing] By comparing the first update metric obtained from this result, and the first update metric corresponding to the route setting packet from the other node received in the past, the metric M is [newly] set in the update metric M_n . The update metric M_n is set when the newly obtained first update metric is minimum or
15 the same as the minimum value of the first update metric corresponding to the route setting packet from the other node received in the past, and when the second update metric is smaller than the second metric corresponding to the route having the minimum value of the first update metric, and the node indicated by the sender node ID of the currently received set packet is registered as an up-link receiver side relay
20 node.

Namely, in Figs. 3 and 13, upon judgment of minimum metric at step S5 or step S7, two kinds of metrics are used as set forth above. Fig. 17 shows a flowchart showing the operation. Steps S71 to S73 shown in Fig. 17 are replacement of step S5 or S57 in Fig. 3 or Fig. 13. For example, it is assumed as combination of the first
25 metric and the second metric, three routes, route A = (3 hops, 100 dB), route B (3 hops, 91 dB) and route C (4 hops, 85 dB) are present. At first, the route C having large hop count as the first metric is eliminated. Subsequently, by comparing the second metrics, the route B is selected.

Fig. 18 is a flowchart showing one example of the relay route setting process to be executed in each relay node in a further embodiment of the present invention. The further embodiment of the present invention has a similar construction as [one] the embodiment of the cellular system shown in Fig. 1 [according to the present invention]. A structure of the route setting packet used in the operation of the further embodiment of the present invention is similar to the structure of the route setting packet in one embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig. 2. [Updating] The updating method of the metric A04 and receiver side relay node selection procedure in the amount of the metric in the further embodiment of the present invention will be discussed with reference to Figs. 1, 2 and 18.

[Transmission] The transmission of the route setting packet is initially performed by the core node 103. The relay route setting packet transmitted from the core node 103 is relayed to unspecified relay nodes 104 to 106.

The metric contained in the route setting packet transmitted by the core node 103 is set to zero[. When], when a transmission interval of the route setting packet can be constant, random or on-demand in response to a command from the server on the wired backbone network 101.

At first, the relay nodes 104 to 106 check whether the route setting packet arrived or not (step S81 of Fig. 18). If the route setting packet is not detected, the process returns to step S81.

For detection of arrival of the route setting packet in the relay nodes 104 to 106, carrier sense or the like is used. When arrival of the route setting packet is detected (step S81 of Fig. 18), the relay nodes 104 to 106 [makes] make reference to the receiver side relay node ID contained in the route setting packet for checking whether the receiver side relay node ID matches with the own node ID [or not](step S89 of Fig. 18).

When the receiver side relay node ID matches with the own node ID, the relay nodes 104 to 106 record the ID of the node broadcasted in the route setting packet,

namely the sender node ID contained in the route setting packet in the relay node list (step S90 of Fig. 18).

The relay node list is a table indicating the down-link receiver side node number and is constructed as shown in Fig. 7. The relay node list is used as a receiver
5 side node list upon the down-link data packet relaying which was discussed [befor] before. Each receiver side relay node ID contained in the relay node list can be forgotten (erased) after elapse of a given time period. For [instance,] example, when a new relay node is added in the cell, [when] an existing node is moved or when a new building is constructed in the cell, re-establishment of the relay route becomes
10 necessary. In order to adapt to re-[established] establish a relay route, each receiver side relay node ID contained in the relay node list may be intentionally forgotten after expiration of the given time period.

If a judgment is made that the relay node ID does not match with the own node ID, the relay nodes 104 to 106 takes a path loss as measured at the timing of judgment,
15 as a path loss L_n (n is the specific number of the sender node of the route setting packet) between the node broadcasted in the route setting packet and the own node (step S82 of Fig. 18). Measurement of the path loss is generally performed upon reception of the packet, irrespective of the content. For measurement of the path loss, reception power of the packet or the like may be used. In order to facilitate
20 measurement of the path loss, transmission power of the route setting packet can be fixed. It should be noted that n represents a node number and the node number n is designated by the sender node ID contained in the route setting packet, as shown in Fig. 2.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 read the metric $M_{r,n}$ contained in the received
25 route setting packet (step S83 of Fig. 18). Here, the update metric $M_{r,n}$ is given as a sum of the path loss. The relay [node] nodes 104 to 106 designate the update metric M_n from the path loss L_n and the metric $M_{r,n}$ measured in step S82. Here, the update metric M_n is given by the sum of the trasmission loss L_n and the metric $M_{r,n}$. The

relay nodes 104 to 106 store the update metric M_n calculated through the foregoing process (step S84 of Fig. 18).

It should be noted that, among stored update metric, the update metric maintained for a period in excess of a given period can be forgotten (erased). On the other hand, the stored metric is always the most recent one. Namely, when the update
5 metric corresponding to the node n as the sender of the route setting packet was stored in the past, the old metric is re-written with the new update metric obtained at step S84.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 [compares] compare the update metric M_n with
10 update metric corresponding to all route setting [packet] packets received in the past to determine the sender node m (m is the number specific to the node) as the smallest metric (step S85 of Fig. 18). If the sender node m is the same as the current up-link receiver side relay node of own node and n [ec] m (step [@]S86 of Fig. 18), the process is returned to step S81 and transmission of the route setting packet is not newly
15 performed.

If the sender node m having the minimum metric is not the same as the current up-link receiver side node, or $n = m$ (step S86 of Fig. 18), the update metric M_n is set in the metric M contained in the metric A04, and the sender node m is registered as the up-link receiver side relay node of own node (step S87 of Fig. 18). Namely, the route
20 setting packet is transmitted when the up-link receiver side relay node is changed or when the route setting packet is received from the same up-link receiver side relay node even if up-link receiver side relay node is not changed.

The relay nodes 104 to 106 [sets] set the metric M set, as set forth above, as metric and transmit the route setting packet [with] including the necessary information
25 [in] respective of other items shown in Fig. 2 (step S88 of Fig. 18).

Upon reception of the route setting packet, the relay nodes 104 to 106 may return an [acknowledgement] acknowledgement signal for accuracy. Since the route setting packet is the control packet directed to unspecified node, the relay nodes 104 to

106 may receive [the acknowledgement] acknowledgement signals from a plurality of nodes after transmission of the route setting packet. When the relay nodes 104 to 106 [does] do not receive returned acknowledgement signal at all, re-transmission of the route setting packet may be performed.

5 In Fig. 18, two kinds of metrics may be used, as set forth above, upon detection of the node having the minimum metric at step S85. Fig. 19 is a flowchart showing an example of another process in a part of the relay route setting process in another embodiment of the present invention[, in which]. Therein steps S91 and S92, shown in Fig. 19, can [be replacement of] replace step S85 in Fig. 18. For example, in case of
10 combinations of the first and second metrics [are] route A = (3 hops, 100 dB), route B (3 hops, 91 dB) and route C (4 hops, 85 dB) are present. At first, the route C having large hop count as the first metric is eliminated. Subsequently, by comparing the second metrics, the route B is selected.

As set forth above, the present invention can select the route having the
15 minimum path loss in the entire relay route [and can set]. The invention sets the relay route resistive against interference by selecting the relay nodes to have total path loss in at least one of the routes between the relay nodes and between the relay node and the core node, in the radio network including the core node connected to the wired network, the relay node relaying at least one of the down-link data packet transmitted
20 from the core node and the up-link data packet, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of the data packet with the core node and the relay node.

On the other hand, the present invention uses two kinds of metrics [upon] while performing route control, and calculates update metric with weighting to permit more flexible route setting to facilitate generation of the route having characteristics
25 expected by the network designer.

Although the present invention has been illustrated and described with respect to exemplary embodiment thereof, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and various other changes, [omission] omissions and additions may

be made therein and thereto, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore, the present invention should not be understood as being limited to the specific embodiment set out above, but to include all possible embodiments which can be embodied within a scope encompassed and equivalent thereof with
5 respect to the [feature] features set out in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A radio network comprising:
at least one core node connected to a wired network;
relay nodes, each of the relay nodes relaying at least one of a down-link data packet initially transmitted from [said] the core node, and an up-link data packet
5 directed toward [said core node;] the core node; and
[a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of said core node and said relay node, said relay node having] a terminal station, the terminal station transmitting and receiving at least one data packet to/from the core node and the relay nodes, wherein the relay nodes select a minimum total path
10 loss [to be minimum at least one of] between relay nodes [includes] included in a relay route of [said] the data packet [and] or between [said] the relay [node] nodes and [said] the core node [is selected].
2. A radio network comprising:
at least one core [nodes] node connected to a wired network;
relay nodes, each of the relay nodes relaying at least one of a down-link data packet [initially] transmitted from [said] the core node and an up-link data packet
5 directed toward [said] the core node;
a terminal station [capable of transmission and reception of]
transmitting and receiving at least one data packet [with both of said] to/from the core node and [said] at least one relay node, [said] the at least one relay node relaying [said] the up-link data packet to at least one other [one of] up-link relay node and [said] the
10 core node when the up-link data packet addressed to an own node is [received] received, and relaying a down-link data packet to at least one down-link relay node when the down-link data packet address to the own node is received.

3. A radio network as set forth in claim 2, wherein [said] the at least one core node transmits a route setting packet [including a] said route setting packet includes:

5 sender node identification information[,];
an up-link receiver side relay node; and
a metric indicative of an amount providing criteria for selecting [said] the up-link receiver side node,

[said] wherein the at least one relay node sets a sum of [a metric] metrics contained in [said] the route setting packet and a path loss between a node
10 [transmitted said] transmitting the route setting packet and a node receiving [said] the route setting packet as an update metric, when the currently obtained update metric is smaller than any of update [metric] metrics corresponding to route setting packets received in the past,

wherein the at least one relay node relays a new route setting packet
15 containing [said] the currently obtained update metric as new [metric is relayed to] metrics to at least one other relay node or one core node, [a] sender node information indicative of the currently obtained route setting packet [is] set in the up-link receiver side relay node of own node, and information of [said] the receiver side relay node [is set] in an up-link receiver side node information [contained in new route setting
20 packet].

4. A radio network as set forth in claim 2, wherein [said] the at least one core node transmits a route setting packet including [a] sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node and a metric indicative of an amount providing criteria for selecting [said] the receiver side node, [said] and

5 the at least one relay node uses a weighting coefficient having a value [of] in a range between zero [to] and one upon updating [of said] the metric when

[said] the route setting packet is received, and decides a new [update] update metric calculated by adding the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet multiplied by [said] the weighting coefficient and the metric to be newly added multiplied by
10 [said] the weighting coefficient and the metric to be newly added multiplied by a value calculated by [sibtracting said] subtracting the weighting [coefficietn] coefficient from one.

5. A radio network as set forth in claim 4, wherein the metric contained in the route [said route] setting packet to be received by [said] the at least one relay node contains a metric generated [based on] using a path loss and a metric generated based on a hop count indicating a number of relay nodes included in [said] the relay
5 route.

6. A radio network as set forth in claim 5, wherein [said] upon reception of the route setting packet, the at least one relay node updates the first metric using a first weighting coefficient [and], updates the second metric using a second weighting coefficient among a metric contained in the route setting packet [upon
5 reception of said] and relays a new route setting packet[, relays new route setting packet to] determined by taking the first and second update metrics as a new metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet when [said] the first update metric is smaller than any of the first update metrics received in the past, and when the first update metric is the same as the minimum value of the first update
10 metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past, and all of the second update [metric] metrics corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and having the minimum first update metric are greater than the second update metric corresponding to the route setting packet currently received, the sender node information indicated by [said] the route setting packet is set as an up-link receiver

15 side relay node, and the up-link receiver side relay node information set in the up-link receiver side relay node information contained in the new route setting packet.

7. A radio network as set forth in claim 6, wherein [said] the first metric is generated [on the basis of] using the hop count and [said] the second metric is generated [on the basis of] using the path loss.

8. A radio network as set forth in claim 6, wherein, upon making judgment of large and small of [said] the two kinds of metrics, metrics [falls] falling within a predetermined range [is] are judged as the same metric.

9. A radio network as set forth in claim 6, wherein, upon updating the metric, 0.5 is used as [a] the first weighting coefficient and 0.5 is used as [a] the second weighting coefficient.

10. A radio network as set forth in claim 6, wherein, upon updating [said] the metric, 0 is used as [a] the second weighting coefficient.

11. A radio network comprising:
a relay node which forgets all [of] update metrics corresponding to the route setting packets received in the past [and relays a new route setting packet taking the update metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet as new
5 metric,] when a sender node identification information contained in the received route setting packet matches a current up-link receiver side relay node of own node, the relay node relays a new route setting packet comprising the update metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet as a new metric.

12. A radio network as set forth in claim 3, wherein, after updating the metric contained in the received route setting packet, the sender node of the minimum metric among update metrics stored in the past, including the currently updated update

metric, is determined, and a new route setting packet taking the update metric
5 corresponding to the determined sender node as a new metric[,] is relayed to at least
one other relay node when the sender node does not match with at least the current up-
link receiver side relay node of the own node.

13. A radio network as set forth in claim 7, wherein, after updating the
metric contained in the received route setting packet, sender nodes having the first
metric to be the minimum metric among update metrics stored, are selected and the
sender node having the second metric to be minimum metric among [said] the update
5 metrics for the selected sender nodes is decided, and a new route setting packet taking
the update metric corresponding to the determined sender node as new [metric]
metrics, is relayed to other relay node when the sender node does not match with at
least the current up-link receiver side relay node of own node.

14. A radio network as set forth in claim 3, wherein [said] the at least
one relay node makes reference to the up-link receiver side relay node information
contained in [said] the route setting packet upon receiving the route setting packet, and
records information of the node which transmitted [said] the route setting packet in a
5 relay node list when the up-link receiver side node information indicates the own
node.

15. A radio network as set forth in claim 3, wherein [said] the at least
one core node makes reference to the up-link receiver side relay node information
contained in [said] the route setting packet upon receiving the route setting packet, and
records information of the node which transmitted [said] the route setting packet in a
5 relay node list when the up-link receiver side node information indicates the own
node.

16. A radio network as set forth in claim 14, wherein information relating to update metrics corresponding to the route setting packets received in the past are erased after expiration of a [given] predetermined time period.

17. A radio network as set forth in claim 14, wherein [said] the at least one core node sets [said] the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet to zero.

18. A radio network as set forth in claim 14, wherein the path loss is predicted from a reception power of the received route setting packet.

19. A radio network as set forth in claim 14, wherein [said] the relay node transmits the up-link data packet to [said] the up-link receiver side relay node upon reception of the up-link data packet that is transmitted from one of [said] the terminal station and other relay nodes.

20. A radio network as set forth in claim 19, wherein each relay node stores the sender side relay information contained in the up-link data packet transmitted to the own node in the relay node list.

21. A radio network as set forth in claim 14, wherein [said] the at least one relay node relays a down-link data packet to at least [a part] one of the nodes contained in [said] the relay node list upon relaying the down-link data packet.

22. A radio network as set forth in claim 21, wherein the information of the nodes contained in [said] the relay node list is erased after expiration of [the] a predetermined time period.

23. A radio network as set forth in claim 21, wherein the down-link data packet contains the terminal station information, [said] the terminal station performs a reception process of the down-link data packet when the terminal station information

identifies the own station as checking the terminal station information contained in the
5 down-link data packet transmitted from the adjacent relay node.

24. A radio network as set forth in claim 21, wherein [said] the at least one relay node selects an up-link data packet having a higher reception quality when the [same] up-link data packet is received from a plurality of sender side relay nodes[,] for relaying.

25. A radio network as set forth in claim 21, wherein [said] the at least one core node selects the up-link data packet having a higher reception quality when the [same] up-link data packet is received from a plurality of sender side relay nodes[,] for relaying.

26. A radio network as set forth in claim 21, wherein [either] one of [said] the relay [node or said] nodes and the at least one core node [performs mazimal] perform maximal ratio combining reception upon receiving [the same] identical up-link data packets from a plurality of [the] sender side relay nodes.

27. A radio network as set forth in claim 3, wherein [said] the route setting packet is transmitted at a constant transmission power in all of the relay nodes and the at least one core [nodes] node.

28. A radio network as set forth in claim 3, wherein [said] the up-link data packet is controlled by the transmission power for constant reception power or constant reception quality in at least one of the relay [node or] nodes and the reception side relay node.

29. A radio network as set forth in claim 3, wherein [said] the down-link data packet is controlled by the transmission power for one of the constant reception

power or constant reception quality in the relay node [or] and reception side relay node.

30. A radio network as set forth in claim 1, wherein a radio frequency band to be used in relaying [to be performed] between [said] the core node and [said] the relay node, and between [said] the relay nodes and a radio frequency band, to be used in access transmission [to be performed] between [said] the core node and [said] the terminal station, and between [said] the relay node and [said] the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than the radio frequency band to be used in [said] the access transmission.

31. A radio network as set forth in claim 1, wherein each of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node has a plurality of directional antennas, each of [said] the plurality of directional antennas is variable of transmitting direction, each node controls transmitting direction of the directional antennas toward [either] one of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node located adjacent to [said] the node.

32. A radio network as set forth in claim 31, wherein [either] one of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node uses a non-directional antenna upon transmission of [said] the route setting packet, and uses [said] the directional antenna upon relaying of the data packet.

33. A radio network comprising:
[cores] at least one core node connected to a wired network;
relay nodes, each of the relay nodes relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from [said] the at least one core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the at least one core node;
a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of [said] the at least one core node and [said] the relay [node] nodes, a radio

frequency band to be used in relaying to be performed between [said] the at least one core node and [said] the relay [node] nodes and between [said] the relay nodes and a
10 radio frequency band to be used in access transmission to be performed between [said] the at least one core node and [said] the terminal station and between [said] the relay node and [said] the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than the radio frequency band to be used in [said] the access transmission.

34. A radio network as set forth in claim 33, wherein each of [said] the at least one core node and [said] the relay [node] nodes has a plurality of directional antennas, each of [said] the plurality of directional antenna is variable of transmitting direction,
5 each node controls transmitting direction of the their own directional antennas [their own] toward [either of said] one of the at least one core node and [said] the relay [node] nodes located adjacent to [said] the node.

35. A radio network as set forth in claim 34, wherein [either of said] one of the at least one core node and [said] the relay [node] nodes uses a non-directional antenna upon transmission of [said] the route setting packet, and uses [said] the directional antennas upon relaying of the data packet.

36. A relay node relaying at least one of a down-link data packet initially transmitted from [said] a core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the core node, and capable of communication with a terminal station, comprising:
5 antennas for access transmission;
[antenna] antennas for relaying;
a radio system for access transmission; and
a radio system for relaying, a first radio frequency

[a radio frequency] band to be used in relaying to communicate with [said] the core node or another relay node and a second radio frequency band to be used in access transmission to communicate with [said] the terminal station, are different, and [the] a radio frequency band to be used in relaying is higher than [the] a radio frequency band to be used in [said] the access transmission.

37. A relay node relaying at least one of a down-link data packet initially transmitted from [said] a core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the core node, and capable of communication with a terminal station, selecting a relay node[s] for making a total path loss in a relay route of [said] a data packet minimum from own node to the core node.

38. A relay node relaying at least one of a down-link data packet initially transmitted from [said] a core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the core node, and capable of communication with a terminal station, relaying the up-link data packet to [other] one of an up-link relay node and [said] the core node when the up-link data packet addressed to an own node is [recived] received and relaying a down-link data packet to at least one down-link relay node when the down-link data packet address to the own node is received.

39. A relay node as set forth in claim 38, wherein a route setting packet, including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node and a metric indicative of an amount providing criteria for selecting [said] the up-link receiver side node from [said] at least one of the core node [or] and an other relay node, [said] the relay node sets a sum of a metric contained in [said] the route setting packet and a path loss between a node that transmitted [said] the route setting packet and a node receiving [said] the route setting packet as an update metric, when the currently obtained update metric is smaller than any [of] update metric corresponding to route setting packets received in the past, a new route setting packet containing

10 [said] the currently obtained update metric as a new metric is relayed to other relay nodes, a sender node information indicative of the currently obtained route setting packet is set in the up-link receiver side relay node of own node, and information of [said] the receiver side relay node is set in an up-link receiver side node information contained in new route setting packet.

40. A relay node as set forth in claim 38, wherein a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node and a metric indicative of an amount providing criteria for selecting [said] the receiver side node from [said] one of the core node [or] and an other relay node, [said] the relay
5 node uses a weighting coefficient having a value [of] in a range between zero [to] and one upon updating of [said] the metric when [said] the route setting packet is received, and decides a new update metric calculated by adding the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet [multiplied] multiplied by [said] the weighting coefficient and the metric to be newly added multiplied by a value calculated by subtracting [said] the
10 weighting coefficient from one.

41. A relay node as set forth in claim 40, wherein the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet to be received by an own node contains a metric generated based on a path loss and a metric generated based on a hop count indicating a number of relay nodes included in [said] the relay route.

42. A relay node as set forth in claim 41, which updates [the] a first metric using a first weighting coefficient and updates [the] a second metric using a second weighting coefficient among a metric contained in the route setting packet upon reception of [said] the route setting packet, relays a new route setting packet to
5 [taking] take the first and second update metrics as a new metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet when [said] the first update metric is smaller than any of the [first] update metrics received in the past [and] or when the first update

metric is the same as the minimum value of [the first] an update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and all [of the second] update [metric]
10 metrics corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and having the minimum first update metric are greater than the second update metric corresponding to the route setting packet currently received, the sender node information indicated by [said] the route setting packet is set as an up-link receiver side relay node, and the up-
[lonk] link receiver side relay node information set in the up-link receiver side relay
15 node information contained in the new route setting packet.

43. A relay node as set forth in claim 42, wherein [said] the first metric is generated on the basis of the hop count and [said] the second metric is generated on the basis of the path loss.

44. A relay node as set forth in claim 42, wherein, upon making judgment of large and small of [said] the two kinds of metrics, metrics [falls] within a predetermined range [is] are judged [as] to be the same metric.

45. A relay node as set forth in claim 42, wherein, upon updating the metric, 0.5 is used as [a] the first weighting coefficient and 0.5 is used as [a] the second weighting coefficient.

46. A relay node as set forth in claim 42, wherein, upon updating [said] the metric, 0 is used as [a] the second weighting coefficient.

47. A relay node as set forth in claim 39, which forgets all [of] update metrics corresponding to the route setting packets received in the past and relays a new route setting packet taking the update metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet as [net] a new metric, when a sender node identification
5 information contained in the received route setting packet matches a current up-link receiver side relay node of own node.

48. A relay node as set forth in claim 39, wherein, after updating the metric contained in the received route setting packet, the sender node of the minimum metric among update metrics stored in the past, including the currently updated update metric, is determined, and a new route setting packet taking the update metric
5 corresponding to the determined sender node as a new metric, is relayed to other relay node when the sender node does not match with at least the current up-link receiver side relay node of own node.

49. A relay node as set forth in claim 43, wherein, after updating the metric contained in the received route setting packet, sender nodes having the first metric to be the minimum metric among update metrics stored[,] are selected, the sender node having the second metric to be minimum metric among [said] the update
5 metrics for the selected sender nodes is decided, and a new route setting packet taking the update metric corresponding to the determined sender node as new metric[,] is relayed to other relay node when the sender node does not match with at least the current up-link receiver side relay node of own node.

50. A relay node as set forth in claim 39, wherein [said] the relay node makes reference to the up-link receiver side relay node information contained in [said] the route setting packet upon receiving the route setting packet, and the relay node records information of the node that transmitted [said] the route setting packet in a
5 relay node list when the up-link receiver side node information indicates the own node.

51. A relay node as set forth in claim 50, wherein information relating to update metrics corresponding to the route setting packets received in the past are erased after expiration of a given time period.

52. A relay node as set forth in claim 50, wherein the path loss is predicted from a reception power of the route setting packet received by the relay node.

53. A relay node as set forth in claim 50, wherein [said] the relay node transmits the up-link data packet to [said] the up-link receiver side relay node upon reception of the up-link data packet transmitted from one of [said] the terminal station and other relay node.

54. A relay node as set forth in claim 53, wherein each relay node stores the sender side relay information contained in the up-link data packet transmitted to the own node in its relay node list.

55. A relay node as set forth in claim 50, wherein [said] the relay node relays a down-link data packet to at least a part of nodes contained in [said] the relay node list upon relaying the down-link data packet.

56. A relay node as set forth in claim 55, wherein the information of the nodes contained in [said] the relay node list is erased after expiration of the predetermined time period.

57. A relay node as set forth in claim 55, wherein the down-link data packet contains the terminal station information, [said] the terminal station performs reception process of the down-link data packet when the terminal station information identifies the own station as checking the terminal station information contained in the
5 down-link data packet transmitted from the adjacent relay node.

58. A relay node as set forth in claim 56, wherein [said] the relay node selects an up-link data packet having a higher reception quality when the [same] up-link data packet is received from a plurality of sender side relay nodes, for relaying.

59. A relay node as set forth in claim 55, [which] the relay node performs maximal ratio combining reception upon receiving the same up-link data packets from a plurality of the sender side relay nodes.

60. A relay node as set forth in claim 39, wherein [said] the route setting packet is transmitted at a constant transmission power in all of the relay nodes and the core [nodes] node.

61. A relay node as set forth in claim 39, wherein [said] the up-link data packet is controlled by the transmission power for at least one of constant reception power [or] and constant reception quality in at least one of the relay node [or] and the reception side relay node.

62. A relay node as set forth in claim 39, wherein [said] the down-link data packet is controlled by the transmission power for at least one of constant reception power [or] and constant reception quality in at least one of the relay node [or] and the reception side relay node.

63. A relay node as set forth in claim 37, wherein a radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying [to be performed] between [said] the core node and [said] the relay node, and between [said] the relay nodes, and a radio frequency band to be used [in] for access transmission [to be performed] between [said] the core node and
5 [said] the terminal station, and between [said] the relay node and [said] the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying is higher than the radio frequency band [to be used in said] for access transmission.

64. A relay node as set forth in claim 37, wherein each of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node has a plurality of directional antenna, each of [said] the plurality of directional antenna is variable of transmitting direction, each node controls

transmitting direction of the directional antennas toward either of [said] the core node
5 and [said] the relay node located adjacent to [said] the node.

65. A relay node as set forth in claim 64, [which] the relay node uses a non-directional antenna [upon] for transmission of [said] the route setting packet, and uses [said] the directional antenna [upon] for relaying [of] the data packet.

66. A relay node relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from [said] the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the core node, and the relay node is capable of communication with a terminal station, a radio frequency band to be used [in] for relaying [to be performed] between [said]
5 the core node and [said] the relay node and between [said] the relay nodes, and a radio frequency band [to be used in] for access transmission [to be performed] between [said] the core node and [said] the terminal station, and between [said] the relay node and [said] the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying is higher than the radio frequency band [to be used in said] for access
10 transmission.

67. A relay node as set forth in claim 66, wherein each of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node has a plurality of directional antenna, each of [said] the plurality of directional antenna is variable of transmitting direction, each node controls transmitting direction of the directional antennas toward either of [said] the core node
5 and [said] the relay node located adjacent to [said] the node.

68. A relay node as set forth in claim 67, [which] the relay node uses a non-directional antenna upon transmission of [said] the route setting packet, and uses [said] the directional antennas upon relaying of the data packet.

69. A core node capable of transmission and reception of

a data packet with either a relay node that [perform] performs radio relaying and a terminal station, and connected to a wired network, comprising:

[an antenna] antennas for access transmission;

5 [an antenna] antennas for relaying;

a radio system for access transmission;

a radio system for relaying; and

a signal distributor connected to a wired backbone network, a radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying to communicate [said] with the relay node
10 and a radio frequency band [to be used in] for access transmission to communicate with [said] the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying is higher than the radio frequency band [to be used in said] for access transmission.

70. A core node connected to a wired network, being relayed at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from an own node and an up-link data packet directed toward own node, and capable of transmission and reception of a data packet with a terminal station, and transmitting a route setting packet including a metric
5 indicative of an amount providing criteria for selecting an up-link receiver side relay node, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a receiver side relay node[,] to [said] the relay node.

71. A core node as set forth in claim 70, wherein [said] the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet is set to zero.

72. A core node as set forth in claim 70, wherein the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet to be received by the own node contains a metric generated based on a path loss and a metric generated based on hop count indicating a number of relay nodes included in [said] the relay route.

73. A radio network as set forth in claim 70, wherein the up-link receiver side relay node information contained in [said] the route setting packet is made reference to upon receiving the route setting packet, and records information of the node that transmitted [said] the route setting packet in a relay node list when the up-
5 link receiver side node information indicates the own node.

74. A core node as set forth in claim 73, wherein the information of the nodes contained in [said] the relay node list is erased after expiration of [the] a predetermined time period.

75. A core node as set forth in claim 70, [which] the core node selects the up-link data packet having a higher reception quality when the same up-link data packet is received from a plurality of sender side relay nodes[,] for relaying.

76. A core node as set forth in claim 70, wherein [either] at least one of [said] the relay node [or said] and the core node performs maximal ratio combining reception upon receiving the same up-link data packets from a plurality of the sender side relay nodes.

77. A core node as set forth in claim 70, wherein [said] the route setting packet is transmitted at a constant transmission power in all of the relay nodes and the core nodes.

78. A core node as set forth in claim 70, wherein [said] the down-link data packet is controlled by the transmission power for at least one of constant reception power [or] and constant reception quality in at least one of the relay node [or] and the reception side relay node.

79. A core node as set forth in claim 70, wherein a radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying to communicate with [said] the relay node and a radio

frequency band [to be used in] for access transmission to communicate with [said] the
terminal station[,], are different, and the radio frequency band [to be used in] for
5 relaying is higher than the radio frequency band [to be used in said] for access
transmission.

80. A core node as set forth in claim 70, [wichi] the core node has a
plurality of directional antennas,
each of [said] the plurality of directional antennas is variable of
transmitting direction, and controls transmitting direction of the directional antennas of
5 their own toward either of [said] the relay [node] nodes located adjacent to the node.

81. A core node as set forth in claim 80, which the core node uses a non-
directional [antennas] antenna upon transmission of [said] the route setting packet, and
uses [said] the directional antenna upon relaying of the data packet.

82. A core node connected to a wired network, the core node being
relayed at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from an own node and an
up-link data packet directed toward the own node, and capable of transmission and
reception of a data packet with a terminal station, a radio frequency band [to be used
5 in] for relaying to communicate with [said] the relay node and a radio frequency band
[to be used in] for access transmission to communicate with [said] the terminal station,
are different, and the radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying is higher than
the radio frequency band [to be used in said] for access transmission.

83. A core node as set forth in claim 82, [which] the core node has a
plurality of directional antennas, each of [said] the plurality of directional antennas
is variable of transmitting direction, and controls transmitting direction of the
directional antennas toward either of [said] the relay node located adjacent.

84. A core node as set forth in claim 83, [which] the core node uses a non-directional antenna upon transmission of [said] the route setting packet, and uses [said] the directional antennas upon relaying of the data packet.

85. A relaying method for a radio network including:
a core node connected to a wired network[,];
relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from [said] the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said]
5 the core node[,]; and
a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node, comprising the step of [:]
selecting [said] the relay node having total transmission loss to be minimum at least one of between relay nodes includes in a relay route of [said] the data packet and
10 between [said] the relay node and [said] the core node.

86. A relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from [said] the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and
5 reception of a data packet with both of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node, comprising [steps] step of [:]
relaying [said] the up-link data packet to other one of up-link relay node and [said] the core node when the up-link data packet addressed to own node is received and relaying a down-link data packet to at least one down-link relay node
10 when the down-link data packet address to the own node is received.

87. A relaying method as set forth in claim 86, wherein [said] the core node transmits a route setting packet including a sender node identification

information, an up-link receiver side relay node and a metric indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting [said] the receiver side node, [said] the relay node
5 sets a sum of a metric contained in [said] the route setting packet and a transmission loss between a node [transmitted said] transmitting the route setting packet and a node receiving [said] the route setting packet as an update metric, when the currently obtained update metric is smaller than any [of] update metric corresponding to route setting packets received in the past, a new route setting packet containing [said] the
10 currently obtained update metric as a new metric is relayed to other relay node, a sender node information indicative of the currently obtained route setting packet is set in the up-link receiver side relay node, and information of [said] the receiver side relay node is set in an up-link receiver side node information contained in new route setting packet.

88. A relaying method as set forth in claim 86, wherein [said] the core node transmits a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node and a metric indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting [said] the receiver side node,
5 [said] the relay node uses a weighting coefficient having a value within a range of zero [to] and one upon updating of [said] the metric when [said] the route setting packet is received, multiplies [said] the weighting coefficient with the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet, [multiplying] multiplies the metric to be added by a value calculated by subtracting [said] the weighting coefficient from one
10 and adding products from both [multiplication] multiplications to [setting] set a resultant value as an update metric.

89. A relaying method as set forth in claim 88, wherein the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet to be received by [said] the relay node

contains a metric generated based on a path loss and a metric generated based on a hop number indicating a number of relay nodes included in [said] the relay route.

90. A relaying method as set forth in claim 89, wherein [said] the relay node updates the first metric using a first weighting coefficient, and updates the second metric using a second weighting coefficient among [metric] metrics contained in the route setting packet upon a reception of [said] the route setting packet, relays a
5 new route setting packet to [taking] take the first and second update metrics as a new metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet, when [said] the first update metric is smaller than any of the first update metrics received in the past and when the first update metric is the same as the minimum value of the first update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and all of the
10 second update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and having the minimum first update metric, are greater than the second update metric corresponding to the route setting packet currently received, the sender node information, indicated by [said] the route setting packet, is set in the up-link receiver side relay node, and the receiver side relay node information thus set is set in the up-
15 link receiver side relay node information contained in the new route setting packet.

91. A relaying method as set forth in claim 90, wherein [said] the first metric is generated on the basis of the hop number and [said] the second metric is generated on the basis of the path loss.

92. A relaying method as set forth in claim 90, wherein, upon making judgment of large and small of [said] the two kinds of metrics, metrics [falls] that fall within a predetermined range [is] are judged as the same metric.

93. A relaying method as set forth in claim 90, wherein, upon updating the metric, 0.5 is used as a first weighting coefficient and 0.5 is used as a second weighting coefficient.

94. A relaying method as set forth in claim 90, wherein, upon updating [said] the metric, 0 is used as a second weighting coefficient.

95. A relaying method comprising: a relay node which forgets all of update metrics corresponding to the route setting packets received in the past and relays a new route setting packet taking the update metric corresponding to the currently received route setting packet as [net] a new metric, when a sender node
5 identification information contained in the received route setting packet matches a current up-link receiver side relay node.

96. A relaying method as set forth in claim 87, wherein, after updating the metric contained in the received route setting packet, the sender node of the minimum metric among update metrics stored in the past including the currently updated update metric is determined, and a new route setting packet taking the update
5 metric corresponding to the determined sender core as a new metric, is relayed to other relay node when the sender node does not match with at least the current up-link receiver side relay node.

97. A relaying method as set forth in claim 91, wherein, after updating the metric contained in the received route setting packet, the sender node having the first metric to be the minimum metric among update metrics stored, is selected, the sender node having the second metric to be a minimum metric among [said] the update
5 metrics for the selected sender node and a new route setting packet taking the update metric corresponding to the determined sender core as a new metric, is relayed to other

relay node when the sender node does not match with at least the current up-link receiver side relay node.

98. A relaying method as set forth in claim 87, wherein [said] the relay node makes reference to the up-link receiver side relay node information contained in [said] the route setting packet upon receiving the route setting packet for recording information of the node that transmitted [said] the route setting packet in a relay node
5 list when the up-link receiver side node information indicates the own node.

99. A relaying method as set forth in claim 87, wherein [said] the core node makes reference to the up-link receiver side relay node information contained in [said] the route setting packet upon receiving the route setting packet for recording information of the node transmitted [said] the route setting packet in a relay node list
5 when the up-link receiver side node information indicates own node.

100. A relaying method as set forth in claim 98, wherein information relating to update metrics corresponding to the route setting packets received in the past are erased after expiration of a given time period [expiration of a given period.]

101. A relaying method as set forth in claim 98, wherein [said] the core node sets [said] the metric contained in [said] the route setting packet to zero.

102. A relaying method as set forth in claim 98, wherein the transmission loss is predicted from a reception power of the received route setting packet.

103. A relaying method as set forth in claim 98, wherein [said] the relay node transmits the up-link data packet to [said] the up-link receiver side relay node upon reception of the up-link data packet transmitted from one of [said] the terminal station and other relay node.

104. A relaying method as set forth in claim 103, wherein each relay node stores the receiver side relay information contained in the up-link packet transmitted to the own node.

105. A relaying method as set forth in claim 98, wherein [said] the relay node relays a down-link data packet to at least a part of nodes contained in [said] the relay node list upon relaying the down-link data packet.

106. A relaying method as set forth in claim 105, wherein the information of the nodes contained in [said] the relay node list is erased after expiration of the predetermined period.

107. A relaying method as set forth in claim 105, wherein the down-link data packet contains the terminal station information, [said] the terminal station performs reception process of the down-link data packet when the terminal station information identifies the own station as checking the terminal station information
5 contained in the down-link data packet transmitted from the adjacent relay node.

108. A relaying method as set forth in claim 105, wherein [said] the relay node selects an up-link data packet having a higher reception quality when the same up-link data packet is received from a plurality of sender side relay nodes[,] for relaying.

109. A relaying method as set forth in claim 105, wherein [said] the core node selects an up-link data packet having a higher reception quality when the same up-link data packet is received from a plurality of sender side relay nodes[,] for relaying.

110. A relaying method as set forth in claim 105, wherein [either] at least one of [said] the relay node [or said] and the core node performs maximum ratio

combined reception upon receiving the same up-link data packets from a plurality of the sender side relay nodes.

111. A relaying method as set forth in claim 87, wherein [said] the route setting packet is transmitted at a constant transmission power in all of the relay nodes and the core nodes.

112. A relaying method as set forth in claim 87, wherein [said] the up-link data packet is controlled by the transmission power for at least one of constant reception power [or] and constant reception quality in at least one of the relay node [or] and the reception side relay node.

113. A relaying method as set forth in claim 87, wherein [said] the down-link data packet is controlled by the transmission power for at least one of constant reception power [or] and constant reception quality in at least one of the relay node [or] and the reception side relay node.

114. A relaying method as set forth in claim 85, wherein a radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying [to be performed] between [said] the core node and [said] the relay node and between [said] the relay nodes and a radio frequency band [to be used in] for access transmission [to be performed] between
5 [said] the core node and [said] the terminal station and between [said] the relay node and [said] the terminal station, are different, and the radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying is higher than the radio frequency band [to be used in said] for access transmission.

115. A relaying method as set forth in claim [851] 85, wherein each of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node has a plurality of directional antenna, each of [said] the plurality of directional antenna is variable of transmitting direction,

5 each node controls the transmitting direction of the directional antenna
of their own node toward either of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node
located adjacent to [said] the node.

116. A relaying method as set forth in claim 115, wherein either of [said]
the core node and [said] the relay node uses a non-directional antenna upon
transmission of [said] the route setting packet, and uses [said] the directional antenna
upon relaying of the data packet.

117. A relaying method for a system including a core node connected to a
wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet
transmitted from [said] the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said]
the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data
5 packet with both of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node,
a radio frequency band [to be used in] for relaying [to be performed]
between [said] the core node and [said] the relay node and between [said] the relay
nodes, and a radio frequency band [to be used in] for access transmission [to be
performed] between [said] the core node and [said] the terminal station and between
10 [said] the relay node and [said] the terminal station, being different, and the radio
frequency band [to be used in] for relaying is higher than the radio frequency band [to
be used in said] for access transmission.

118. A relaying method as set forth in claim 117, wherein each of [said]
the core node and [said] the relay node has a plurality of directional antenna, each of
[said] the plurality of directional antenna is variable of transmitting direction, each
node controls transmitting direction of the directional antenna their own toward either
5 of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node located adjacent to [said] the node.

119. A relaying method as set forth in claim 118, wherein either of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node uses a non-directional antenna upon transmission of [said] the route setting packet, and uses [said] the directional antenna upon relaying of the data packet.

120. A relaying method for a radio network including at least one core [nodes] node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet initially transmitted from [said] the at least one core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the at least one core node, and a terminal
5 station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of [said] the at least one core node and [said] the relay [node] nodes, comprising:

step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric indicative of an amount providing criteria for selecting an up-link receiver side
10 relay node;

step of making judgment whether [said] the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of [said] the route setting packet;

step of recording a node indicated by [said] the sender node
15 identification information contained in [said] the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that [said] the up-link receiver side information indicates own node;

step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that [said] the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicative own node, as path
20 loss L_n (n is unique number of a sender node of [said] the route setting packet) between the node transmitting [said] the route setting packet and the own node;

step of reading the metric [Mr.n] Mr.n contained in [said] the route setting packet;

step of calculating and storing an update metric from [said] the path loss Ln and [said] the metric [Mr.n] Mr.n;

step of comparing [said] the update metric Mn with the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past for making judgment whether the update metric Mn is minimum;

step of setting [said] the update metric Mn to a metric field contained in a new route setting packet and registering the node indicated by [said] the sender node identification information of the currently arrived route setting packet as [said] the up-link receiver side relay node of own node when [said] the update metric Mn is judged as minimum; and

step of transmitting the new route setting packet containing [said] the metric Mn as a new metric M, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and [said] the up-link receiver side relay node information.

121. A relaying method for a radio network including [a] at least one core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet initially transmitted from [said] the at least one core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the at least one core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of [said] the at least one core node and [said] the relay [node] nodes, comprising:

step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric indicative of an amount providing criteria for selecting the up-link receiver side relay node;

step of making judgment whether [said] the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of [said] the route setting packet;

- step of recording a node indicated by [said] the sender node
- 15 identification information contained in [said] the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that [said] the up-link receiver side information indicates own node;

- step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that [said] the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicative own node, as path
- 20 loss L_n (n is unique number of a sender node of [said] the route setting packet) between the node transmitting [said] the route setting packet and the own node;

step of reading the metric [Mr. n] Mr. n contained in [said] the route setting packet;

- step of calculating and storing an update metric from [said] the path
- 25 loss L_n and [said] the metric [Mr. n] Mr. n ;

step of making judgment whether the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side relay node of the own node or not;

- step of forgetting all stored update metrics when the sender node
- 30 identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side relay node of the own node;

- step of comparing the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and the currently obtained update metric M_n when the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting
- 35 packet does not match with the current up-link receiver side relay node of the own node;

step of setting [said] the update metric M_n to a metric contained in a new route setting packet and registering the node indicated by [said] the sender node

identification information of the currently arrived route setting packet as [said] the up-
40 link receiver side relay node of the own node when all of [said] the update metrics are
forgotten or when [said] the update metric Mn is judged as minimum; and

step of transmitting the new route setting packet containing [said] the
metric Mn as a new metric M, sender node identification information indicating
identification information of the own node and [said] the up-link receiver side relay
45 node information.

122. A relaying method for a radio network including [a] at least one core
node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-
link data packet initially transmitted from [said] the at least one core node and an up-
link data packet directed toward [said] the at least one core node, and a terminal
5 station capable of transmission and reception of a data packet with both of [said] the at
least one core node and [said] the relay [node] nodes, comprising:

step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender
node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a
metric indicative of an amount providing criteria for selecting an up-link receiver side
10 relay node;

step of making judgment whether [said] the up-link receiver side relay
node indicates own node or not upon detection of arrival of [said] the route setting
packet;

step of recording a node indicated by [said] the sender node
15 identification information contained in [said] the route setting packet in a relay node
list when judgment is made that [said] the up-link receiver side information indicates
own node;

step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that [said] the up-
link receiver side node relay node information does not [indicative] indicate own node,

- 20 as path loss L_n (n is unique number of a sender node of [said] the route setting packet)
between the node transmitting [said] the route setting packet and the own node;
step of reading the metric [Mr. n] Mr. n contained in [said] the route
setting packet;
step of calculating and storing an update metric from [said] the path
25 loss L_n and [said] the metric [Mr. n] Mr. n ;
step of comparing [said] the update metric M_n with the [updates]
update metric corresponding to the [routes] route setting packet received in the past for
determining a sender node m [(m), is a unique node number [of node)], having a
minimum metric;
30 step of making judgment whether [said] the sender node m is the same
as the current up-link receiver side relay node of own node and n [se] $\neq m$;
step of setting [said] the update metric M_n to a metric field contained in
a new route setting packet and registering the node indicated by [said] the sender node
 m as [said] the up-link receiver side relay node of own node when [said] the sender
35 node m is not the same as the current up-link receiver side relay node of own node
[or], $n = m$; and
step of transmitting the new route setting packet containing [said] the
metric M_n as a new metric M , sender node identification information indicating
identification information of own node and [said] the up-link receiver side relay node
40 information of own node.

123. A program of a relaying method for a radio network including at
least one core [nodes] node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at
least one of a down-link data packet initially transmitted from [said] the core node and
an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the at least one core node, and a terminal
5 station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of [said] the at

least one core node and [said] the relay node, [said] the program being executed by a computer for implementing the step of:

selecting [said] the relay node having total path loss to be minimum at least one of between relay nodes includes in a relay route of [said] the data packet and
10 between [said] the relay node and [said] the at least one core node.

124. A program of a relaying method for a radio network including [cores] at least one core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet initially transmitted from [said] the at least one core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the at least one core node,
5 and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node, [said] the program being executed by a computer for implementing the step of:

relaying [said] the up-link data packet to other one of up-link relay node and [said] the at least one core node when the up-link data packet addressed to
10 own node and relaying a down-link data packet to at least one down-link relay node when the down-link data packet address to the own node is received.

125. A program of a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from [said] the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission
5 and reception of data packet with both of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node, [said] the program being executed by a computer for implementing the step of:

step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay
10 node;

step of making judgment whether [said] the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node [or not] upon detection of arrival of [said] the route setting packet;

15 step of recording a node indicated by [said] the sender node identification information contained in [said] the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that [said] the up-link receiver side information indicates the own node;

20 step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that [said] the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicative own node, as path loss $Ln[(n)]$, is unique number of a sender node of [said] the route setting packet(), between the node transmitting [said] the route setting packet and the own node;

step of reading the metric [Mr.n] Mr.n contained in [said] the route setting packet;

25 step of calculating and storing an update metric from [said] the transmission loss Ln and [said] the metric [Mr.n] Mr.n;

step of comparing [said] the update metric Mn with the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past for making judgment whether the update metric Mn is minimum;

30 step of setting [said] the update metric Mn to a metric contained in the metric of [said] the route setting packet and registering the node indicated by [said] the sender node identification information of the currently arrived route setting packet as [said] the up-link receiver side relay node when [said] the update metric Mn is judged as minimum; and

35 step of transmitting a route setting packet containing [said] the transmission metric M as [said] the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and [said] the up-link receiver side relay node information.

126. A program of a relaying method for a radio network including a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from [said] the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the core node, and a terminal station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node, [said] the program being executed by a computer for implementing the step of:
- 5 step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a metric indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay node;
- 10 step of making judgment whether [said] the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node [or not] upon detection of arrival of [said] the route setting packet;
- step of recording a node indicated by [said] the sender node
- 15 identification information contained in [said] the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that [said] the up-link receiver side information indicates the own node;
- step of taking a measured path [transmission] loss upon judgment that [said] the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicative own
- 20 node, as path loss L_n [(n), is unique number of a sender node of [said] the route setting packet)], between the node transmitting [said] the route setting packet and the own node;
- step of reading the metric [Mr.n] Mr.n contained in [said] the route setting packet;
- 25 step of calculating and storing an update metric from [said] the transmission loss L_n and [said] the metric [Mr.n] Mr.n;

step of making judgment whether the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side relay node information or not;

30 step of forgetting all stored update metrics when the sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet matches with the current up-link receiver side relay node information;

 step of comparing the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past and the currently obtained update metric M_n when the
35 sender node identification information contained in the currently received route setting packet does not match with the current up-link receiver side relay node information;

 step of setting [said] the update metric M_n to a metric contained in the metric of [said] the route setting packet and registering the node indicated by [said] the sender node identification information of the currently arrived route setting packet as
40 [said] the up-link receiver side relay node when all of [said] the update metrics are forgotten or when [said] the update metric M_n is judged as minimum; and

 step of transmitting a route setting packet containing [said] the transmission metric M as [said] the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and [said] the up-link receiver side
45 relay node information.

127. A program of a relaying method for a radio network including at least one [a] core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from [said] the at least one core node and an up-link data packet directed toward [said] the at least one core node, and a terminal
5 station capable of transmission and reception of data packet with both of [said] the core node and [said] the relay node, [said] the program being executed by a computer for implementing the step of:

step of detecting arrival of a route setting packet including a sender node identification information, an up-link receiver side relay node information and a
10 metric indicative of an amount providing an indicia for selecting the receiver side relay node;

step of making judgment whether [said] the up-link receiver side relay node indicates own node [or not] upon detection of arrival of [said] the route setting packet;

15 step of recording a node indicated by [said] the sender node identification information contained in [said] the route setting packet in a relay node list when judgment is made that [said] the up-link receiver side information indicates the own node;

step of taking a measured path loss upon judgment that [said] the up-link receiver side node relay node information does not indicative own node, as path
20 loss L_n , [(n is unique number of a sender node of [said] the route setting packet)], between the node transmitting [said] the route setting packet and the own node;

step of reading the metric [Mr. n] Mr. n contained in [said] the route setting packet;

25 step of calculating and storing an update metric from [said] the transmission loss L_n and [said] the metric [Mr. n] Mr. n ;

step of comparing [said] the update metric M_n with the update metric corresponding to the route setting packet received in the past for determining a sender node m (m is unique number of node) having minimum metric;

30 step of making judgment whether [said] the sender node m is the same as the current up-link receiver side relay node and $n \neq m$;

step of setting [said] the update metric M_n to a metric contained in the metric of [said] the route setting packet and registering the node indicated by [said] the sender node m as [said] the up-link receiver side relay node when [said] the sender
35 node m is not the same as the current up-link receiver side relay node or $n = m$; and

step of transmitting a route setting packet containing [said] the transmission metric M as [said] the metric, sender node identification information indicating identification information of own node and [said] the up-link receiver side relay node information.

RADIO NETWORK, RELAY NODE, CORE NODE,
RELAY TRANSMISSION METHOD USED IN THE
SAME AND PROGRAM THEREOF

5 ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A radio network can select a route of minimum path loss among entire relay routes and can set the relay route so as to satisfactorily [resistive against] resist interference. The radio network has a core node connected to a wired network, relay nodes each relaying at least one of a down-link data packet transmitted from the core node and an up-link data packet directed toward the core node, and a terminal station
10 capable of transmission and reception of data [packet] packets with both [of] the core node and the relay node. The relay node has total path loss optimized to be minimum [at least one of] between relay nodes [includes] included in a relay route of the data packet [and] or between the relay node and the core node or both.